JUNE, 1789. THE NUMB. 3079.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1789.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* Constitution *of* Pennsylvania.

NUMBER I.

REMARKS on the Powers *of the* COUNCIL *of* CENSORS.

Constitution of Pennsylvania, Section 47.

IN order that the freedom of this commonwealth may be preserved inviolate for ever, there shall be chosen by ballot, by the freemen in each city and county respectively, on the second *Tuesday in October*, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and on the second *Tuesday* in *October*, in every seventh year thereafter, two persons in each city and county of this state, to be called, *The Council of Censors*; who shall meet together on the second *Monday* of *November* next ensuing their election; the majority of whom shall be a quorum in every case, except as to calling a Convention, in which two thirds of the whole number elected shall agree; and whose duty it shall be to enquire whether the Constitution has been preserved inviolate in every part? And whether the legislative and executive branches of government have performed their duty as guardians of the people, or assumed to themselves, or exercised, other or greater powers than they are entitled to by the Constitution: They are also to enquire whether the public taxes have been justly laid and collected in all parts of this commonwealth, in what manner the public monies have been disposed of, and whether the laws have been duly executed. For these purposes they shall have power to send for persons, papers and records; they shall have authority to pass public censures, to order impeachments, and to recommend to the legislature the repealing such laws, as appear to them to have been enacted contrary to the principles of the Constitution: These powers they shall continue to have, for and during the space of one year from the day of their election, and no longer: The said Council of Censors shall also have power to call a Convention, to meet within two years after their sitting, if there appears to them an absolute necessity of amending any article of the Constitution which may be defective, explaining such as may be thought not clearly expressed, and of adding such as are necessary for the preservation of the rights and happiness of the people: But the articles to be amended, and the amendments proposed, and such articles as are proposed to be added or abolished, shall be promulgated at least six months before the day appointed for the election of such Convention, for the previous consideration of the people, that they may have an opportunity of instructing their delegates on the subject."

THE first objection that occurs to this body of men is, that it does not contain an equal representation of the state. In this instance, it is contrary to the 17th section of the constitution, which expresly says, that "representation, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants, is the *only* principle which can at *all times* secure liberty, and make the voice of the *majority* of the people the law of the land."

Upon the weighty subjects upon which the Censors are chosen to deliberate, it is certainly of the utmost consequence that they should speak the *collected* sence of the whole state. But this is impossible, while *each* county sends an *equal* number of representatives to the Council. By this *unequal* mode of representation *one eighth* part of the state may bind *seven eighths*, which is absurd and tyrannical in government.

2d. The power vested in the Council of Censors, to enquire into the faithful collection of taxes and application of public money, belongs more properly to a body that exists *always*. It should be the business of the Executive Council, or a standing committee of the Assembly. Seven years must throw innumerable difficulties into the way of all enquiries after defaulters, and at the same time furnish them with an opportunity of escaping from the hands of justice.

3d. If the Council of Censors should discover ever so many laws passed contrary to the constitution, they have no power to *oblige* the Assembly to repeal them. They can only *recommend* a repeal of such laws, and the Assembly is at liberty to treat their recommendations with respect or contempt, just as they please. This power, then, is altogether illusive and nugatory.

4th. The Censors possess no power to inflict punishments equal to the crimes they discover. The Assembly possesses the power of ordering impeachments, and therefore it is unnecessarily lodged in the Council of Censors. And as for inflicting censures, no man, or body of men, who have been accustomed to be the subjects of protests in the journals of the Assembly, will ever regard them. Besides, in many cases, may not the persons who are censured be dead, or run away.

5th. The necessity of *two thirds* of the Censors concuring to call a Convention is absurd and tyrannical. Hereby an *eighth part* of the state, agreeable to the present mode of representation, may bind *seven eighths*. No government can exist with such an absurdity in it. A constitution, in the hands of a majority who disapprove of it, can never be faithfully executed. Freedom is insecure, where a constitution is not beloved, guarded, and executed in all its parts by rulers. The common sense and collected opinions of every community must govern it, with or without laws or constitutions. This has been the case in every age, and in every country. A state therefore can only be safe and happy, when their government is the offspring of the collected opinions and wills (not of a party, however great their merit, or even wealth may be) but of the *majority* of the people. Every other kind of government is sophisticated, and must end in anarchy, aristocracy, monarchy and slavery.

6th. The Council of Censors usurp a power contrary to the 9th article of the bill of rights, by confining the periods for amending the constitution to any *one time*. A people should always be left in a situation competent to their own wants.

7th. This review of the constitution once in seven years tends to create a septennial convulsion. Every man, who loves freedom, considers stability in a constitution as one of its greatest perfections. Instability is a curse in all governments. If a people are happy in a constitution, they will dread the revolution of seven years, lest some accident should deprive them of it. If they are miserable under it, they will lose the benefit which habit produces to misfortune; for they will be constantly looking to the end of seven years to loosen their chains. If they are disappointed, the clashing of their chains cannot fail to disturb the order and repose of the state.

Thus have I proved, that the Council of Censors in the constitution of Pennsylvania is absurd, dangerous, tyrannical, and wholly unnecessary. I have only to add, that it is

Highly expensive. The late board of Censors cost the state of Pennsylvania many thousand pounds. I consider all their powers as a solemn piece of political mockery. Foreigners view them in the same light that they view the flying machines that have lately been invented in Europe, as a thing calculated to amuse, but not to benefit mankind. Look around, my friends and fellow citizens, at our sister states. They are all free and happy; but none of them have tacked this noisy bladder to the tail of their governments. They have all adopted sensible and practicable modes of altering their constitutions, without endangering a convulsion. Experiments in government are as absurd and dangerous, as physic to a healthy body. The state of Pennsylvania once stood high for political wisdom. Her present constitution has degraded her character both at home and abroad. But---- Foreigners, and brethren of the United States, do not charge it upon the understanding, the education, or even the virtue of the state. It was composed in a hurry, I am told, by a fanatical school-master, while the wisest and best men in the state were in the field. Its offices were seized by a few men, who had no other means of subsistence, and who gladly sheltered themselves from danger under them. It was disapproved of by a great majority of the state, but was submitted to only to repel an invasion in the year 1777. It is now chiefly in the hands of its enemies, who, contrary to the usual conduct of mankind in similar cases, have nobly offered to resign all the power and offices they hold into the hands of the people, in order that, by a better constitution, they may prevent their successors in less virtuous times from availing themselves of the power, which the present constitution will give them, of establishing a real aristocracy.

William & John Sitgreaves

Have received by the late vessels from Europe, and are now selling, at their Store in Front below Chesnut street,

A fresh Assortment of Spring Goods;

CONSISTING of hosiery, linens, fustians, jeans, stripes, printed cottons, worsted stuffs of most kinds, ticking, cambricks, lawns, kentings, turkey stripe for saddlers. modes, sattin, farsnets, jaconet and book muslins, crape, net and cyprus gauze, a great variety of silk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, broadcloth, flannel, pewter assorted, window glass, Crowley's steel, mens and boys felt hats, sadlers web, &c. &c.

Also, *Best three strand seine twine.* 5w

The PARTNERSHIP of

Hamilton, Son, & Co

Having expired on the first of January last,

ALL those who are indebted to them are requested to pay the same to the subscribers only; and those who have demands on them are desired to call for payment.

HAMILTON & SON.

Philadelphia, May 26, 1789.

N. B. SNUFF and TOBACCO manufactured and sold by them as usual. 4w.

Hartford county, Maryland, Fifth Mo. May, 11, 1789.

To be Sold by public Vendue,

On the premises, on the first day of the Seventh Month, July, next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

THAT valuable and well known seat for business formerly occupied by William Cox, deceased, on which are a merchant mill with two pair of stones, one of them French burrs, a malt-house and brew-house, the latter lately rebuilt, a convenient stone dwelling-house, barn, stables, store and spring-house, &c. near 30 acres of meadow ground, 14 whereof are cleared and under grass, 70 acres of plough-land cleared and under good fence, the residue woodland, tolerably well timbered, the whole being about 160 acres. Those who are desirous of viewing the said place will please to apply to *William Cox*, living on the premises, where attendance will be given on the day of sale, and the terms made known, by

MARY COXE, Executrix.
JOHN COXE,)
WILLIAM COXE,) Executors.

JUST IMPORTED, and for Sale, by

JOHN FRY,

At his STORE in Third, near Arch-street,

A complete Assortment of

Printed Cottons and *Irish Linens.*

Amongst his printed goods are elegant full Chintz, at *four Shillings* per yard, and other sorts in proportion, for CASH. ‡

The Copartnership of

Pragers, Liebaert, & Co.

Being expired this day,

ALL persons who have demands on, and those who are indebted to the said partnership, are requested to apply to the subscribers for settlement. PRAGERS, & Co.

Philadelphia, May 19, 1789.

Imported, and to be Sold, by

JOHN WOOD,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

In Front-street, at the corner of Chesnut-street,

GOLD and silver watches, japanned clock faces, cast clock work, silver-smiths drawing plates and shears, surveyors chains, pocket compasses, steel magnets, black lead pots and crucibles, pumice and rotten stones, emery, Turkey oil stones. Also an assortment of clock and watch-makers tools and files, with materials of every kind necessary in that business. †

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, in Roxborough township, Philadelphia county, near the river Schuylkill, about ten miles from Philadelphia, on the 4th instant, a red COW, with a white forehead, and marked with letters on both horns. The owner is desired to come prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. †

May 5, 1789. JOHN COLP.

NEW-YORK, February 10, 1789.

Proposals *for Printing, by Subscription,*

In three large Octavo Volumes, neatly printed on new types and fine paper, handsomely bound and lettered; price only *Thirty Shillings*, (which is less than half of the price which the London edition is sold for) embellished with *two Maps* of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA,

THE

HISTORY

OF THE

Rise, Progress and Establishment of the Independence of the United States of America,

Including an account of the late War; and of the thirteen colonies, from their origin to that period.

*Quid verum **** curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum.*
HORAT. 1st Ep. 1st Lib.

BY WILLIAM GORDON, D. D.

Formerly Minister of the Gospel at Roxbury, in Massachusetts.

CONDITIONS.

I. THOSE gentlemen who incline to purchase the above work in weekly numbers, can be supplied with the first on Monday, the 6th of April; containing 96 pages of large octavo, letter-press, at the moderate price of two shillings---the whole to be comprised in fifteen numbers.

II. As this celebrated work is already in the press, such gentlemen as will be entrusted with proposals are particularly requested to be expeditious in forwarding a list of such subscribers as they may obtain to the publishers; and for every twelve which they procure, one sett will be given *gratis*: and to the booksellers the usual allowance.

III. Each volume will contain about 500 pages; and shall, in point of execution, be little inferior to the British edition, and no money will be required 'till the delivery of the three volumes complete.

IV. As the publishing this extensive history of the late war will be attended with a considerable expence, and the subscription price (30*s*) being so very moderate, non-subscribers are to pay an advanced price.

V. It is expected, in the course of five months from the date hereof, the work will be entirely compleated---and a list of the names of the subscribers, received previous to that time, will be printed and prefixed to the first volume.

To the Citizens of the United States of America.

THIS work is not confined to the contest between America and Great-Britain, but includes the history of the war with France, Spain, Holland, and even the various engagements in the East and West Indies. It is introduced by a concise, but very clear and correct account of the settlement and progress of the several states now in the union; in which the events that principally led to the late revolution are particularly attended to. The author assures us, that in the prosecution of the work "he has paid a sacred regard to truth, conscious of his being answerable to a more awful tribunal than that of the public; and his labour to divest himself of all undue attachment, to every person, country, religious name or profession." By his being an inhabitant of the United States during the rise, progress and accomplishment of the late revolution, and being particularly intimate with his Excellency General Washington, and most of the principal officers in the American and British armies, with his extensive correspondence at the various courts in Europe; and likewise from his well known assiduity of collecting materials, and his having had access to the papers of Congress, and many of our principal politicians; there can be no reason to doubt the authenticity and impartiality of his information. In short, as this work has long excited general expectation, and the few copies which arrived have been purchased with unparalelled avidity, the intended publishers of this American edition flatter themselves that a rapid subscription will enable them to gratify the public curiosity within the specified time.

We are the public's humble servants,
ROBERT HODGE,
THOMAS ALLEN,
SAMUEL CAMPBELL.

Subscriptions are taken in by the publishers at their different stores----by the other book-sellers in the state of New York---- by J. Crukshank, T. Dobson, W. Young, W. Spotswood, and R. Campbell, Philadelphia, and the other book-sellers and printers on the continent.

Reading, May 21, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept issued by the Trustees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, signed by David Rittenhouse, Esq; to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on Monday, the 22d day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, situate in the town of Reading, in the county of Berks, containing in breadth east and west on Penn-street, 32 feet, and in length 730 feet, bounded northward by Penn-street aforesaid, eastward by a lot of ground, marked in the general plan of the said town, No. 22, southward by a 20 feet alley, and westward partly by a lot of ground of Isaac Wickersham, and partly by an entry or passage which lies between the said Wickersham's lot and the lot or piece of ground to be sold; taken in execution as late the estate of Paul Kerber, deceased, and to be sold, by † JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, May 21, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept issued by the Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, signed by David Rittenhouse, Esquire, to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on Monday, the 22d day of June next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain lot of ground, situate in the town of Reading, and county of Berks, on the south side of Penn-street, marked in the general plan of the said town No. 132, containing in breadth east and west 60 feet, and in length 220 feet, bounded northward by the said Penn-street, eastward by a lot of ground marked in the said plan No. 133, southward by a 20 feet alley, and westward by a lot of ground marked in the plan aforesaid No. 131; taken in execution as late the estate of Henry Frederick Degenhard, deceased, and to be sold, by † JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

BOSTON, May 20.

Agreeably to an order of the Honorable Secretary at War, Mr. Joſeph Callender has juſt finiſhed the inſcription ordered by Congreſs to be engraved on the TWO CANNON, which conſtituted one moiety of the American artillery, at the commencement of the late war. The inſcription is finely executed in relievo---as follows:

The HANDCOCK, *one*---The ADAMS, *the other*.
SACRED TO LIBERTY.
This is one of Four Cannon,
Which conſtituted the Whole Train
Of Field Artillery
Poſſeſſed by the Britiſh Colonies of
North-America,
At the Commencement of the War,
On the nineteenth of April, 1775.
This CANNON and its Fellow,
Belonging to a number of Citizens of BOSTON,
Were uſed in many Engagements during the War.
The other Two, the Property of the
Government of MASSACHUSETTS,
Were taken by the Enemy.
By Order of the UNITED STATES,
In CONGRESS aſſembled,
May 19, 1788.

BALTIMORE, May 26.

We take great pleaſure in obſerving the cuſtom of profane ſwearing is much exploded by our wiſeſt and beſt men. Indeed it is now looked upon by the moſt judicious as degrading to human dignity. In times paſt, ſome were ſo vain as to think the cuſtom manly, and adopted the *baſe practice* through bravado; but we rejoice that the aſpect is now changed----it is by no means a mark of greatneſs to hear a man profanely ſwear, but rather diminutive. Not long ſince we heard a worthy character ſay, he thought "no conſiderate gentleman would let ſo ungenteel a practice have the aſcendency over him." As humanity, civility, morality and chriſtianity unite in reprobating this hideous habit, we ſhould unite our efforts to baniſh it from all human ſociety.

NEW-YORK, May 27.

On Saturday laſt General Waſhington went to ſee the curious agricultural improvements and newly invented farming utenſils at the ſeat of the Baron Polnitz, in the neighbourhood of this city. Among the former is the cultivation of madder, woad, and ſeveral kinds of artificial graſs. Among the latter are Winlaw's threſhing machine, ſeveral ploughs conſtructed for different purpoſes, and many other inſtruments of huſbandry. The Baron Polnitz made experiments to ſhew the effects of different ploughs, ſome of which he held himſelf, for the ſake of giving more preciſion in the reſult. General Waſhington diſcovered great ſatisfaction in viewing the experiments, particularly of the machine made by the Baron Polnitz for aſcertaining the exact force which muſt be applied to a plough, under any circumſtances, in drawing it through any kind of ſoil.----The General was alſo ſo well convinced of the utility of the horſe-hoe for weeding vegetables, &c. that he has ordered one to be made, upon the principle of the Baron's, for the purpoſe of ſending it to Mount-Vernon, in Virginia.

The hour of the Preſident's Levee having been altered from two to three o'clock, in order to accommodate official characters, yeſterday the company which attended was uncommonly numerous and reſpectable.

This morning, at five o'clock, the Preſident ſet off in his barge, to meet Mrs. Waſhington at Elizabeth-town Point.

May 29. On Wedneſday arrived the Lady of the Preſident of the United States. The company embarked at Elizabeth-town Point, at about half paſt 12 o'clock, and arrived at Peck's ſlip in 70 minutes. As the barge paſſed the battery a ſalute of eleven guns was given. On its arrival at Peck's Slip, his Excellency's carriage waited, in which the Preſident and Lady were conducted to their reſidence, amid the acclamation of a revering multitude.

Col. Bauman's regiment of artillery was paraded on this occaſion, but the barge arriving two hours ſooner than it was expected, the officers, &c. with a number of other characters, were diſappointed of the honor they had promiſed themſelves by eſcorting the Preſident and his Lady from the landing place to their hotel. Some of this company, however, determining not to be entirely baulked of their intentions of honoring the day, aſſembled at the battery in the evening, ſet off a number of beautiful ſky-rockets, and retired early.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman on board an Engliſh Eaſt India ſhip, dated at St. Helena, the 25th March laſt.

"We arrived at this place on the 19th inſtant, in two months and thirteen days from China, bound to London, where we left the following American ſhips.-----The Canton, the Jenny, the General Waſhington, and the Aſia, which were to ſail the 1ſt of February; Captain Metcalf, of your city, left Macoa nearly at the ſame time that we ſailed from China; and it is reported, was homeward bound. This, however, was uncertain, as he had a quantity of opium, which he wiſhed to diſpoſe of in ſome of the Ladrone iſlands. Though the Chineſe are exceſſively fond of this article, yet they forbid the ſale of it, under heavy penalties."

We have received an Eaſt-India newſpaper printed at Calcutta, of the 5th January laſt, from which the following intelligence is copied,---a knowledge of which may be of ſome ſervice to our merchants who are concerned in the trade to China.

CALCUTTA.

The Nonſuch from China arrived in the river on Saturday---ſhe left Canton the 20th of November---We are favored with the following intelligence brought by the Nonſuch:

Wheat and other grain has fallen very low at China, ſo much as to occaſion a loſs of almoſt 50 per cent.

The ſhip Prince of Wales lately arrived from the N. W. coaſt with furs.

Opium has riſen from 330 to 380 dollars per cheſt.

Cotton at 17 tales.

The quantity of ſpecie in Canton this year is immenſe, but it is thought that the ſupercargoes will be under the neceſſity of raiſing exchange next year to the old plan, otherwiſe a ſcarcity may be the conſequence.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 3.

We hear from Montgomery county, that the petitions in favor of a Convention have been ſigned by many of the ancient conſtitutional party. The decency and liberality with which the buſineſs of altering the ſtate government has hitherto been conducted, cannot fail of enſuring it ſucceſs. No one perſonal or irritating publication has as yet appeared on the fœderal ſide of the queſtion. It was this praiſe-worthy conduct in the fœderaliſts that ſecured to them the victory in the eſtabliſhment of fœderal government. The ſame conduct has been equally ſucceſsful in all the party controverſies in Pennſylvania. Decency, liberality, truth and patriotiſm have always finally prevailed.

It appears now, from unqueſtionale authority, that the pot-aſh furniſhed by the wood obtained from new lands will more than pay for the expence of clearing them. It is to be hoped ſome of the citizens of Philadelphia, who have lately employed their capitals in Eaſt-India ſpeculations, will now direct them to the encouragement of the manufactory of pot-aſh in the new lands of Pennſylvania. The profits from this branch of buſineſs will be certain and regular, and the ſources of it more durable than the preſent generation. In Germany foreſts are planted, only for the ſake of obtaining their aſhes by burning them. In Pennſylvania we have foreſts equally proper for the purpoſe, planted by the hand of nature.

The order introduced into the city of Philadelphia, by the new Magiſtrates is obvious to every body. There are fewer warrants iſſued by *three fourths*, than in the ſame number of weeks in former years. Diſputes, the conſequence of ſudden paſſion, are wiſely accommodated by prudent advice, whereby much expence and vexation are ſaved to both parties.

A letter juſt received by Philip Dejean, Eſq; agent for the French marine, reſiding at New-London, informs that the Dauphin of France is dead. The ſame letter adds, that the laſt winter was ſo rigorous in France, that in January people were walking on the ice in the harbour of l'Iſle de Rhee, from one ſhip to another---a circumſtance unknown before. And when the wind begân to blow it caſt an immenſe number of veſſels on the coaſt---The loſs on the river Bourdeaux was calculated at 3 or 4 millions livers: the damage in the interior parts of the kingdom is ſo conſiderable, that it is difficult to calculate it. The States-General were to aſſemble the firſt of March, compoſed of 1200 members, viz. 400 of the nobility, 200 of the clergy, and 600 of the commons.

(The following was handed to us by a Correſpondent)

To GEORGE THE THIRD, KING *of Great-Britain and the dominions thereunto belonging*,

The humble Addreſs of his Proteſtant ſubjects, the people called QUAKERS.

May it pleaſe the King,

THE general ſatisfaction which has been diffuſed among thy people, by the ſignal reſtoration of thy health, has, we believe, been felt by none with more thankfulneſs to the Author of all our mercies, than by us thy dutiful and affectionate ſubjects, tho' our religious principles lead us to avoid illuminations, and ſuch public demonſtrations of joy. May the Almighty ſanctify the happy event to thee, thy amiable conſort, our excellent Queen, to all the Royal Family, and to thy People; mayeſt thou be an inſtrument in the divine hand for the promotion of univerſal peace and good will among men, and finally receive the crown of life, which the Lord hath promiſed to them that love him.

Signed in and on behalf of our meeting for Sufferings, held in London by adjournment, the ſeventeenth of the Third Month, 1789.

To which his MAJESTY *was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious Anſwer:*

YOUR repeated expreſſions of duty and affection to my perſon and family are very agreeable to me----they are particularly ſo on the preſent occaſion, of my happy recovery, by the mercy of God, from a dangerous illneſs---you may depend upon the continuance of my protection.

ABSTRACT *of the Accounts of the Society for the relief of poor and diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children, being a ſummary of the receipts and payments from December* 31, 1787, *to May* 31, 1789, *as ſettled by the Managers:*

Dr. Caſh.

	£	s	d
Balance in the Treaſurer's hands at ſettling laſt year,	179	7	10
Received Quarterly Payments of the Subſcribers,	119	6	0
Donations from the Poſt-Office,	87	16	10
From ſundry perſons,	22	13	7
Subſcriptions from New Members,	27	9	0
Intereſt on money lent,	61	17	4
	£ 498	10	7

Contra. Cr.

	£	s	d
Paid ſundry Charities amounting to	269	13	0
Clerk hire, rent, for printing, and other expences,	60	0	0
Balance remaining in the Treaſurer's hands,	168	17	7
	£ 498	10	7

Capital Stock, viz.

	£	s	d
Money on Intereſt lent to private perſons,	1137	10	0
In Pennſylvania State Certificates,	2151	0	6
	£ 3288	10	6

Proceedings of Congreſs.

Houſe *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

TUESDAY, May 26, 1789.

THE bill laying duties on tonnage was read the ſecond time. On motion of Mr. White, voted, That this bill be referred to a committee of the whole---and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Scott gave notice, that on to-morrow he ſhould move for leave to bring in a bill, for the eſtabliſhing a land-office, for the ſale of the lands in the weſtern territory.

Mr. Page, after ſome introductory obſervations on the ineligibility of electing committees by ballot----moved, that ſo much of the rule of the Houſe which preſcribed that mode, ſhould be repealed.

Mr. White propoſed, that all committees ſhould be appointed by the Speaker, except when the Houſe might order otherwiſe.

Mr. Lawrence moved, that a committee ſhould be appointed to determine on the mode.

Mr. Lee objected to the appointment of a committee, as there was at that moment no ſpecial buſineſs before them, he thought the preſent time the beſt to take the ſenſe of the Houſe.

Mr. Lawrence withdrew his motion.

Mr. Smith propoſed an amendment to Mr. White's motion by adding, unleſs five members call for a ballot.

Mr. Page was oppoſed to all balloting for committees---he thought the mode highly exceptionable, as it might be rendered ſubſervient to the purpoſes of intrigue---he hoped (he ſaid) never to ſee another committee choſen in that Houſe by ballot.

Mr. Burk moved for a poſtponement of the motion, which being put, was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Smith (South-Carolina) gave notice, that on to-morrow he ſhould move for a committee to bring in a bill on the ſubject of bankruptcy.

Mr. Sylveſter, of the committee appointed to confer with a committee of the Senate, on the ſubject of newſpapers, and for receiving propoſals for performing the public printing, reported, by which it is propoſed, that the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the Houſe ſhall be empowered to make the neceſſary contract. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1789.

On motion, the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, on a reported bill for impoſing a duty on tonnage.

Mr. Thatcher moved to ſtrike out from the enacting clauſe the words, "the Congreſs of the United States," and to inſert the words, "the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled." This gave riſe to ſome unintereſting debate, and the queſtion being put, was loſt.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing, that they had appointed a committee to join a committee of this Houſe, to agree upon and report a proper mode of receiving meſſages from the Preſident.

The Clerk then proceeded in reading the bill reſpecting tonnage.

Mr. Parker moved to ſtrike out the words "and clear," from the clauſe in the bill which declares, that all ſhips, &c. which ſhall enter and clear in any port, &c. ſhall be ſubject to a duty.

A motion was made to inſert in the bill a clauſe, impoſing a duty of 50 cents on all veſſels not built within the United States, which may become the property of the citizens thereof. This, after ſome debate, was carried.

It was then moved to ſtrike out the clauſe reſtraining foreign ſhips from being employed in the coaſting trade, which was negatived.

It was moved to limit the duration of the tonnage bill, which, after ſome debate, was determined in the negative.

This bill will commence its operation on the 15th of June.

The committee roſe, and reported the ſame as amended, and it was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Fitzſimons from the committee appointed for that purpoſe, preſented a bill to regulate the collection of the impoſt, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, May 28, 1789.

The houſe met, and the tonnage bill was read, as amended in the committee, and agreed to by the houſe; after which it was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the ſtate of the Union, according to the eſtabliſhed order of the day.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

Mr Scott, in a pointed and argumentative ſpeech, introduced to the attention of the committee the neceſſity of eſtabliſhing a land-office, for the diſpoſal of the vacant and unappropiated lands in the weſtern territory; for which purpoſe he moved the committee to agree to a reſolution recommending the appointment of a ſelect committee by the houſe, for the purpoſe of regulating the ſame.

He was ſeconded by Mr. Vining, who inſiſted upon the neceſſity and propriety of the meaſure.

But the ſubject appearing of high importance to the committee, it was agreed to riſe, in order to obtain time to gain information.

After the committee roſe, Mr. Gerry moved the appointment of a committee, for the purpoſe of collecting and ſtating information on this ſubject: alſo, to report what further means ſhould be adopted to promote thoſe ſales.

A deſultory converſation took place on this motion; and it was contended, that the latter part thereof took from the committee of the whole the ſubject they had juſt been conſidering: upon which a motion was made for a diviſion of the queſtion; and it was agreed to appoint a committee for the purpoſe of reporting information, but the latter part was negatived.

The report of the committee on the ſubject of newſpapers and printing was read a ſecond time; the firſt part, relative to each member's taking one paper at the public expence, was negatived; and the other, directing the clerk of the houſe, and ſecretary of the ſenate, to contract for printing the acts and journals of Congreſs, was agreed to. Adjourned.

Advertiſment.

A MEETING of the GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, will be held in this City on *the fourth Tueſday in July next*; of which all Perſons concerned are requeſted to take Notice.

By Order of the Committee of the ſaid Church,
FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Sec'ry
of the General Convention.

Philadelphia, May 29, 1789.

Donegal, May 23, 1789.

WHEREAS I, Abraham Giſh, of Donegal townſhip, Lancaſter county, ſome years ago purchaſed a tract of land, ſituate in ſaid townſhip, of John Meaſe, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, and upon paying unto him a conſiderable ſum of the purchaſe money in hand, gave him *nine bonds* for the reſidue, that is to ſay, one bond for £ 300, and eight bonds for £ 200 each bond. And whereas I have paid off and diſcharged unto the ſaid John Meaſe, the ſaid £ 300 bond, and alſo one of the ſaid £ 200 bonds, ſo that there are now ſeven bonds remaining, of which two of them are become due. And as I am informed that the ſaid John Meaſe hath aſſigned thoſe bonds to ſome perſon or perſons unknown to me, and being very deſirous to diſcharge them, I therefore requeſt the perſon or perſons to whom the ſaid bonds now due are aſſigned to bring them to me, or at leaſt acquaint me where they live, that payment may be made, for I do not intend to pay any intereſt thereon from the date hereof. † ABRAHAM GIST.

Montgomery county, May 23, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Tueſday, the 16th of June next, at the houſe of Abraham Schrack, at Perkioming creek, in Providence townſhip, a certain meſſuage and four tracts or pieces of land, lying contiguous to each other, ſituate in the townſhip of Providence, bounded by the river Schuylkill, and lands of David Thomas, John Jacobs and others. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of John Hammer, deceaſed, by
FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Wedneſday, the 17th of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Rynert, in Whitpain townſhip, one fourth undivided part of one meſſuage and ſixty acres of land, more or leſs, ſituate in Whitpain townſhip, bounded by lands of Jacob Stier and others. Taken in execution as the property of David Davis and Ann his wife, and to be ſold, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Thurſday, the 18th of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of George Weaver, in Montgomery townſhip, a certain meſſuage and 38 acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in Montgomery townſhip, bounded by lands of Iſaac Jones and others. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of William Thomas, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Friday, the 19th of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of the Widow Snyder, in New-Hanover townſhip, a certain meſſuage and 250 acres of excellent land, more or leſs, ſituate in New-Hanover townſhip, bounded by lands of Andrew Smith, Reverend Doctor Kunze and others. Taken in execution as the property of George Deter Bucher, deceaſed, and to be ſold by
FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, on Saturday, the 20th of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Jacob Witz, in Potts-town, a certain meſſuage and two tracts of land, ſituate in Douglaſs townſhip, containing in the whole 110 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Henry Keyſer, John Keely and others. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of John Reifſnyder, by
FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

By the MAYOR, ALDERMEN and CITIZENS of *Philadelphia*.

An ORDINANCE *for ascertaining the duty and pay of the Treasurer of the Corporation.*

IT is hereby ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, in Common Council assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the Treasurer of the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, for the time being, shall, on or before the first Monday in July next coming, and on or before the first Monday of January in every year hereafter, cause and procure an exact rental to be made out of all the real estates of or belonging to the said corporation, together with the names of the several tenants and occupants thereof, the commencement and duration of their several terms, and the monthly, quarterly or yearly rents reserved thereout, and shall enter one copy thereof into his books of account, immediately preceding the accounts of the commencing year, and shall deliver another copy thereof to the Mayor or Recorder to be presented to the next meeting of the Common Council, signed with his proper hand, to be filed among the records of the corporation, and that it shall be the duty of the said Treasurer to demand and receive of and from the several tenants and occupants of all the said real estates, except the rents of the stalls in the several markets, all such sums of money as shall accrue and grow due from them respectively for the rent or occupation of the respective tenements to them demised; and if any tenant or tenants shall neglect or refuse to pay the said rent or rents respectively accrued, for the space of thirty days after any day or time when the same ought to have been paid, the said Treasurer shall give notice in writing of such neglect or refusal to the Mayor or Recorder, who shall give directions in writing to the said Treasurer in what manner he shall proceed for the recovery thereof, whether by distress or action; and the said Treasurer shall immediately cause such steps to be taken as shall be so directed; and the said Treasurer shall also demand and receive of and from the Clerk or Clerks of the markets, and of and from the several Collectors of taxes within the city, for lighting, watching, paving and watering the said city, and of and from the Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, and of and from the Clerk of the Mayor's Court in the said city, and of and from the Mayor and Aldermen of the said city respectively, and of and from all other persons whatsoever, whom it doth, shall, or may concern, all and every sum and sums of money which heretofore have or hereafter shall come to the hands of the said officers and persons, for the use of this corporation, arising from the rents of the stalls in the public markets, from the taxes and assessments laid and levied, from fines and amercements imposed by the Mayor's Court, from fines, penalties and forfeitures imposed by any ordinance or ordinances of the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, and recovered before the Mayor or any Alderman, or any other court of jurisdiction whatsoever, or from any other source, matter, cause or thing whatsoever, and deposit the same in the Bank of North-America in his name, as Treasurer of the corporation, and subject to his drafts as Treasurer aforesaid, and there keep it until he shall be otherwise directed by the Common Council, and shall keep fair and just accounts of the receipts of all such monies, in a book or books for this especial purpose to be kept, and of the time of every receipt of each separate sum; and the said Treasurer shall pay, out of the monies so coming into his hands, all drafts and orders drawn upon him by the Mayor or Recorder in Common Council, or by such other person or persons as shall, by any ordinance of the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens, be authorised to draw monies out of the treasury, and all incidental costs and charges accrued in the recovery of monies, and shall keep fair and just accounts of the said payments, and of the time of payment of each separate sum, and shall once at least in every three months, and oftener, if thereto required by the Common Council, make out and deliver to the Mayor or Recorder a just and true account of all and singular his receipts and payments between each interval or period, and shewing the balance in his hands at the last and present rendering of his said accounts, and shall moreover, on or before the first Monday of January in every year, render to the Mayor or Recorder, one general account of all his receipts and payments during the preceding year, which accounts shall be from time to time laid before the Common Council for their inspection, and the said Treasurer shall also submit his books of account, touching his said office, to the inspection and examination of any committee or committees from time to time to be appointed by the Common Council for that purpose, and shall pay over to his successor in office all such balances, as upon a final settlement of his accounts shall be found to be and remain in his hands at the time of his removal, and shall deliver up to the Mayor or Recorder, for the use of the corporation, all his books of account, and all official papers and vouchers that shall have come to his hands.

And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Treasurer elect, before he shall enter on the duties of his office, shall become bound, together with two sureties, to be approved of in Common Council, to the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, in the penal sum of five thousand pounds, with condition thereunder written, that if the said Treasurer do and shall well and faithfully execute the office of Treasurer of the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, and do and shall perform and execute all and singular the duties enjoined and required by an ordinance of the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, passed the twenty-seventh day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, entituled, "An ordinance for ascertaining the duty and pay of the Treasurer of the Corporation;" and in case the said Treasurer shall die during the continuance of his office, or before the accounts thereof shall be finally closed, then, if his executors or administrators do and shall well and truly settle the said accounts to the time of his death, and pay over to his successor in office the balance which shall be found to have been in his hands, due to the said corporation at the time of his death, and shall deliver up to the Mayor or Recorder, for the use of the Corporation, all his books of account and all official papers and vouchers that shall have come to his hands, then the said obligation shall be void, otherwise it shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Treasurer of this Corporation shall be elected for this present year on or before the second day of June next, and hereafter annually, at the next meeting of the Common Council which shall be held after the first day of June; subject nevertheless to removal at any intervening time at the pleasure of the Common Council.

And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Treasurer shall be allowed the sum of one pound per centum on the receipt, and one pound per centum on the actual expenditure of all monies of the Corporation, and his reasonable costs for books and stationary, in full satisfaction for collecting, receiving and paying away such monies, and all other duties hereby enjoined him, and no more.

Signed, by order of the Board,

SAMUEL POWELL, Mayor.

Enacted and passed into an ordinance at Philadelphia, the twenty seventh day of May, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

ANTHONY MORRIS, *Clerk of the Corporation.*

By the MAYOR, ALDERMEN and CITIZENS of *Philadelphia*.

An ORDINANCE *for vesting in Commissioners certain powers for lighting, watching, paving and watering the City, and for raising Monies to defray the Expence thereof.*

WHEREAS by the Act to incorporate the city of Philadelphia, passed the eleventh day of March last, it was among other things enacted, "That from and after the first day of June next, the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common-Councilmen, should be, and they were thereby fully authorised and empowered, either by themselves, or by proper persons for that purpose to be by them appointed, to do, perform and execute all such matters and things as the Wardens and Street Commissioners were, at and immediately before the passing of the said act, respectively authorized and enabled by law to do; and for that purpose to make, ordain, and establish such ordinances, regulations and provisions concerning the same, as by them should be deemed necessary and expedient:" It is therefore ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, in Common Council assembled, and by the authority of the same, that William Govett, Nicholas Hicks, Hugh Roberts, George Wilson, and Joseph Claypoole, shall be, and they are hereby appointed Commissioners, by the name of Commissioners for the lighting, watching, paving and watering the city of Philadelphia, for the term of one year from and after the first day of June next ensuing, and from the expiration of that term until the then next second meeting of the Common Council of the said city, unless the said Commissioners, or any of them, shall in the mean time be removed by the Common Council.

And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Commissioners, and their successors in office, shall meet at the chamber of the Court-house, in High-street, which is hereby appropriated as an office for this purpose, at least once in every week, on such days and at such hours as they shall appoint, of which days and hours of attendance public notice shall be occasionally given, that the inhabitants may be informed thereof; at which meetings three of the said Commissioners attending shall form a quorum, or board, and shall have the powers and authorities hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:

1. To demise and to farm let, to proper persons, the public ferries and ferry-houses, wharves, landing places, the fish and scale-houses, within the city, and the stalls in the shambles of the two markets in High street and Second-street, reserving such rents and upon such terms and conditions as have been heretofore accustomed, or from time to time shall be directed by the Common Council--and also to take the care and superintendance of the real estates belonging to the city which yield no income, so as to prevent trespasses, nuisances and encroachments thereupon.

2. To contract with one or more proper persons, at reasonable and fixed prices, for procuring and setting up all such lamps and lamp-posts as shall from time to time be ordered, either in the places of those which shall be damaged, injured, or rendered useless, or in places where lamps have not hitherto been set up; and to take care that they be made and set up or repaired in a proper manner, according to contract, and to purchase oil, wick, and other materials for the use of the city.

3. To contract with one proper person, as constable or superintendant of the nightly watch; whose duty it shall be, to take charge of the oil, wick and utensils necessary for the use of the city, and render an account to the Commissioners, monthly, of the quantities of every article received, expended and remaining on hand; to superintend the watchmen, and take care they perform their duty, and report to the Commissioners at their next meeting all omissions or breaches of duty in the said watchmen.

4. To employ a sufficient number of able bodied men to light and watch the city by night, at certain and fixed monthly or other wages; to prescribe rules for their government, and dismiss them from the service for misbehaviour.

5. To contract with one or more proper persons, at certain fixed rates and prices, to support, maintain and keep in good order and repair all the public pumps in the city, and to sink wells and fix pumps in such places as shall from time to time be ordered, and to take care that the same be performed according to contract.

6 To report to a meeting of the Common Council all such applications made to them for the setting up, sinking and erecting new lamps, wells and pumps, as, after due consideration, they shall think just and reasonable, and to carry into execution the orders of the board thereupon, or such orders as the board shall give without their report.

7. To contract with a carpenter and smith, who will undertake, at reasonable prices, to repair the bridge over Schuylkill at High street; to replace it as soon as possible after it, or any part of it, may be carried away or damaged; and to agree for timber, plank and other materials necessary for the same, and for building and repairing the boat or boats necessary to be kept at the said bridge, and to see that such contracts are complied with.

8. To contract with proper and suitable persons from time to time to repair and keep in repair the ferry-houses, scale and fish houses, the market-houses, wharves, docks, and the fences and the inclosures of all the real estates belonging to the city, and to see that such contracts are complied with.

9. To contract with proper and suitable persons for pitching, paving and repairing such of the streets, lanes and alleys of the city, as the Common Council shall from time to time order and direct, and to take care that such contracts be complied with; which contracts may (until further provision is made) be at the discretion of the said commissioners, either for the undertakers to find and provide all workmen, labourers, stone, gravel and other materials, at a given price by the square yard for the whole work compleated, or for the said commissioners to find and provide the materials, and the undertakers only to find the workmen and labourers---the said commissioners nevertheless observing such directions herein as the Common Council, after experience had of the preference due to either of the said modes, shall give.

10. To contract with suitable and proper persons as scavengers to cleanse the streets, lanes and alleys, and carry away all house and street dirt, and especially to cleanse and remove all dung and dirt twice in every week, from that part of High-street lying on both sides of the shambles within the limits of the market, and upon complaints made by the clerk of the market, or of the inhabitants, to enforce the performance of such contracts.

11. To execute all the acts of Assembly of this state, and all the ordinances of the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Philadelphia now in force, or which shall hereafter be made for preventing or removing projections, obstructions or nuisances in the streets, lanes and alleys of the city, and for compelling the owners or occupants of messuages and lots to pave, post and keep in repair the foot ways and gutters in the said streets, lanes and alleys, opposite their respective lots.

12. To do and perform all and every such other acts, matters and things, which the city wardens and street commissioners, jointly or severally, at and immediately before the passing of the act to incorporate the city of Philadelphia, were by law authorised and enabled to do, not herein particularly enumerated, as shall be ordered and enjoined on the said commissioners by a vote of the common council of the city of Philadelphia from time to time, as fully and effectually as if the same were herein specified and made part of their duty.

13. To make report to the common council on the second Monday in the month of February in every year, of the probable sum that may be necessary for defraying the expences of the city for the current year; and the same being first considered and allowed by the common council, to assess the same upon the estates real and personal, and inhabitants, within the said city, and to cause duplicates to be made out of such assessments, and direct the same to proper persons to collect, and pay the monies into the hands of the treasurer of the corporation, taking his receipts for the same, and to make allowances for indigent persons, or persons improperly assessed, in the same manner and form as the city wardens and street commissioners are respectively by law authorized and emowered to assess, levy and collect taxes for the several purposes in the several acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided.

14. And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said commissioners, or any three of them, shall be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to draw orders on the treasurer of this corporation for the time being, for all and every sums of money which shall accrue and grow due in pursuance of any contract which shall be made by the said commissioners, in pursuance of this act, and complied with by the party contracting; which orders shall be paid by the said treasurer out of any monies in his hands arising from the said taxes, or other income or revenue of the city, and shall be allowed to him in account.

15. And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That each and every of the said commissioners shall be entitled to have and receive, in full satisfaction for his services in doing and performing all the duties herein specified, the sum of two hundred dollars, every year, to be paid in quarterly portions, on every the first days of September, December, March and June, by orders to be drawn and signed by the Mayor, on the Treasurer of the corporation, who shall pay and be allowed for the same in manner aforesaid.

16. And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said commissioners shall have and employ a proper and suitable person for a clerk, to attend in their said office, keep their accounts, and to do and transact all such business as usually is done and performed by a clerk, and the same at their pleasure to dismiss, and employ another, and to allow and pay to him such yearly sum, as they shall think reasonable and adequate to his services, in quarterly portions, by orders to be drawn by them on the Treasurer of the corporation, who shall pay and be allowed for the same in manner aforesaid.

17. And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said commissioners shall, on or before the first Monday of January, in every year, settle and render a just and true account of all and singular their transactions and disbursements for the preceding year, together with an inventory of all the stock, utensils, and necessaries of every kind, which shall then be provided, and remain on hand, and an estimate of the expence which will accrue in the finishing and compleating any work begun and not compleated the preceding year, to the Mayor or Recorder, who shall, within ten days next following, summon a common council, to take such accounts and the vouchers for the same into consideration, and make such order thereon, as to right and justice shall appertain.

Signed, by order of the Board,

SAMUEL POWELL, Mayor.

Enacted and passed into an ordinance at Philadelphia, the thirtieth day of May, Anno Domini, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

ANTHONY MORRIS, *Clerk of the Corporation.*

Sheridan's Dictionary.

Speedily will arrive from London, a new edition, in two volumes 8vo. or the same bound in one volume, with the autho 's last corrections and improvements---A complete Dictionary of the English language, both with regard to sound and meaning---That part which relates to sound or pronounciation,

BY *THOMAS SHERIDAN*, A. M.

In the explanatory part, or what regards the meaning of words, Dr. Johnson has been chiefly followed, but with many emendations.

LONDON: *Printed for* C. DILLY, *in the Poultry.*

On the arrival of the books they will be sold by

Joseph Crukshank, in Philadelphia.

Mr. Sheridan having discovered a number of errors in the Irish 8vo. edition of his Dictionary, determined to prepare a new one for the press, with many additions, corrections and improvements, which he fortunately compleated before his death. This edition, of which great part was printed under his own inspection, and corrected by himself, must be found, on comparison, far superior to any former one, not only on account of the many improvements which have been made, but also the number of useful words added; all of which have been carefully preserved, and accurately compared with the author's original MSS. This valuable work therefore cannot fail of being highly acceptable to the public, particularly to foreigners, for whose use it is very judiciously calculated, as well as for the instruction of ever person who wishes to become perfectly acquainted with the true meaning and pronounciation of the English language.

It is expected the above Dictionary is now about to be shipped from London, and will probably arrive in seven or eight weeks.

Drugs and Medicines.

ROBERT THOMAS,

Apothecary and Druggist,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has just opened an APOTHECARY and DRUG STORE, in Third, a few doors above Market-street, where he has for sale, a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, of the best quality, received by the latest vessels from Europe.

Physicians and others, who may please to favor him with their orders, may depend on being supplied on the most reasonable terms.

By the same importation, he has likewise a large assortment of PAINTERS COLOURS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. which he will dispose of at the lowest prices. §

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN BIGLER, late of the city of Philadelphia, *Victualler*, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, duly proved, in order to be settled, by

DAVID EVERHART and GEORGE BIGLER, } Administrators.

TAKEN up at the subscriber's stables, the 24th of May last, a small bright bay HORSE, about 7 years old, near 14 hands high, with a star, large snip and two white hind feet, some saddle marks. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, from

Whitemarsh, June 2, 1789. § GEORGE EGERT.

STRAYED or stolen about 10 days since, two COWS. One is a handsome brindle cow, about six years old, with short horns, and a large white spot on her right hip. The other a small red cow, with a white face. Whoever will bring them to the subscriber in Front-street, below Walnut-street, shall receive *Three Dollars* reward. JAMES BRINGHURST.

Philadelphia, Sixth Month 1st, 1789.

Seth & Isaac Willis,

At their STORE in Front and Water-streets, first door below the Drawbridge---

HAVE FOR SALE,

ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS,

Madeira, Lisbon, Sherry, Malaga, Teneriffe and Claret	WINES.
Jamaica Spirits.	
West India and New England	RUM.
Brandy.	
Gin.	
Anniseed Cordial, and Snakeroot ditto.	
Molasses.	
Coffee.	
Chocolate.	
Indigo.	
Cotton.	
Writing and Wrapping	PAPER.
Whet-stones.	
Sweet Oil.	
Almonds.	
Rice.	
Seives assorted.	
Corks.	
Ginger.	
Chalk.	
Candles, mould and dipt.	
Soap castile white and brown.	
Wine and Cyder	VINEGAR.
Loaf, Lump and Muscovado	SUGARS.
Hyson, Souchong and Bohea	TEAS.
Pepper.	
Allspice.	
Mace.	
Cinnamon.	
Nutmegs.	
Cloves.	
Figs.	
Raisins.	
Prunes.	
Sugar Candy.	
Citron.	
Mustard.	
Starch.	
Snuff and Tobacco.	
Flints.	
Barley.	
Madder.	
Copperas.	
Allom.	
Alspice.	
Brimstone.	
Powder and Shot.	
Bed Cords and Lacing.	
Plough Lines.	
Traces, &c. &c.	

Drugs and Medicines,

WITH A VARIETY OF

Shop Furniture, Phials, *&c. &c.*

Just arrived in the Pigou, Capt. Sutton, from London, and the Birmingham, Capt. Kerr, from Bristol,

And for Sale, at very moderate Prices, by

Townsend Speakman,

CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,

At the Bell and Dragon, four doors below the Friends Meeting-House, on the west side of Second-street,

Jesuits-bark, Camphor, Cantharides, Jallap, Senna, Rheubarb, *&c.*

On very low terms by the quantity.

MEDICINE CHESTS

Put up for sea or the use of families in the country, with proper directions, and Physicians Prescriptions faithfully prepared.

Such as please to favour him with their custom, may depend on strict attention being paid to their orders, and his best endeavours to give them entire satisfaction. § 6w.

Imported, and to be Sold, wholesale and retail, by

JACOB PARKE,

On the north-side of Market, between Front and Second-streets, Philadelphia, a general assortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glass, Paints, &c.

AMONGST WHICH ARE

SMITH's anvils, vizes and files, sawmill, cross cut, hand and other saws, carpenters planes, chissels, plane irons and other tools, sadlers, shoemakers, and coopers tools, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, sprigs, tacks and screws of all kinds, turkey oil-stones, frying-pans, shovel and tongs, warming pans, coffee-mills, candlesticks, table knives and forks, Barlow penknives, drawer-furniture and other brass work, waggon boxes, Crowley and American steel, sheet brass, bridle bits, stirrup irons, girth, sirsingle and straining webs, staples and plates, curry combs, scale beams, spades, Spanish brown, yellow ochre, Venetian red, Prussian blue, vermillion, pummice stone, emory, &c. With most other kinds of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glass, Paints, &c.

Three Hundred Dozen of

Grass and Cradling Scythes,

And a large assortment of Sickles,

Either *warranted* or *unwarranted*,

Made by the subscriber, living in Market-street, next door to the sign of the Black Horse, between Fourth and Fifth-streets.

Also the following branches will be carried on at his *Manufactory*,

Spades and Shovels,	*Plain Irons, Axes,*
Tobacco Hoes,	*Drawing Knives.*

And as he means to carry on these branches extensively, he expects to merit the favor of his friends in particular, and the public in general, by a steady attention, in having them well finished, and selling as low as he possibly can afford.

3 m THOMAS GOUCHER.

Allen-town, Northampton county, May 6, 1789.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

LAST night was stolen from the subscriber, EIGHTY POUNDS in Money, including five Bank Notes each of TWENTY DOLLARS. Whoever takes up the Thief or Thieves, and secures him or them in any goal, so that he or they may be brought to punishment, shall have FIVE POUNDS reward, and FIVE POUNDS for the Money, or in proportion for any part thereof, delivered to † ADAM DESHLER.

Just Published, and to be Sold by

Charles Cist, *Printer,*

In Race-street, between Front and Second-streets; also to be had of the principal Booksellers in town---*(Price Two Shillings)*

LUCY SAMPSON;

Or, the UNHAPPY HEIRESS,

A *TRAGEDY*---In FIVE ACTS,

Translated from the German,

BY A CITIZEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

To the READER.

THE Tragedy of LUCY SAMPSON was written by Mr. Lessing, late director of the theatre at Hamburg. This translation was attempted at the request of a friend; and the many virtuous sentiments and excellent lessons of morality it contains will apologize for its being offered to the public. To young ladies it may afford useful instruction, and will, from the nature of the distress, be particularly interesting to them. An elegant writer, well acquainted with the human heart, has observed, That the affection of a father to his daughter unites extreme sensibility with the utmost delicacy; and this sentiment is, no doubt, in a great degree reciprocal. The original certainly has merit, and will be read with delight and improvement by those who understand the language. I have endeavoured to render it equally acceptable in its new dress. If in this I have failed, I must claim the indulgence of the candid reader; his disappointment will certainly be less than mine. Those who read for the purpose of discovering faults will not be displeased, if relieved from the trouble of creating them. I have aimed at avoiding too literal a translation, without venturing to depart from the sense of the author, except in a very few instances. Changing the name of one of the principal characters, and softening some expressions, are amongst the greatest liberties I have taken.

Philadelphia, May 9, 1789. The TRANSLATOR.

A FARM *wanted on rent.*

ANY person having a farm to rent in any of the old counties of this state, may hear of a tenant for several years, by applying to the printers hereof. There must be a dwelling-house with four or five rooms, and a kitchen---also a barn and two or three hundred acres of land.

May 12, 1789. T f.

Chester county, April 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 3d day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Messuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in the township of West-Nantmill, containing 175 acres more or less, bounded by lands now or late of Samuel Henderson, James Sterrett, John Elliot and others, taken in execution as the estate of Dan. Griffith, Esquire, and to be sold, by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Chester county, April 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Trustees of the General Loan Office of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 4th day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Messuage and two Tracts or Parcels of Land, situate in the township of Londonderry, containing in the whole 156 acres more or less, bounded by lands now or late of John Thompson, Samuel Blair, David Kennedy and others, taken in execution as the estate of Samuel Love, and to be sold, by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Newton, May 4, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on Thursday, the 4th day of June next, at two o'clock, P. M. on the premises, a certain Tract of 225 acres and 61 perches and allowance of 6 per cent. of land, situate in Nockamixon township, Bucks county, bounded by lands of Richard London, Samuel Morris, & Co. Arthur Irwin, John Chapman, John Niff and others. Taken in execution and to be sold, as the property of Christopher Sigafous, by JACOB BENNETT, Sheriff.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Colonel Robert Robinson, late of Bedminster township, Bucks county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, or their accounts will be put in the hands of an attorney; and all those who have any just demands against the estate are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, to

† THOMAS WRIGHT,)
May 19. ALEXANDER HUGHES,) Administrators.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has by him, at his SHOP in Fifth-street, between Market and Arch-streets,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

REAPING SICKLES,

Of his own Manufacturing, warranted good, which he intends to dispose of, in either small or large quantities, on the most reasonable terms. JACOB ECKFELT.

N. B. Said ECKFELT makes all kinds of other edge tools, both in small and large quantities, also most kinds of other Blacksmiths work. §

Philadelphia, May 16, 1789.

Ten Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Sussex county, state of Delaware, on Broad creek, a likely negro fellow, about six feet high, 30 years of age, midling black, has a stout beard, very surly look, a scar on his nose, much like a pit of the small pox, another scar on his wrist, which has been burnt or scalded, supposed to have a scar on his forehead, but not certain, subject to give short answers; had on and took with him, when he left his master in September 1788, a surtout coat, of a light colour, stained with tar, a claret coloured short coat, better than half worn, striped blue and white home spun waistcoat, red checkered trowsers. Any person taking up said fellow, and lodging him in any convenient gaol, so that the owner may get him, shall have the above reward, by ¶

FRANCIS L. GODDARD.

To Cover Mares this

season, at the subscriber's *livery stables* in Lombard-street, near Second-street, Philadelphia,

The full bred HORSE

MESSENGER,

Imported in May, 1788, at so low a price as TWO GUINEAS each mare, and *One Dollar* to the Groom.

MESSENGER is a dapple grey, full fifteen hands three inches high, and rising nine years old. He was bred by John Pratt, Esq; of New-Market, and got by Mambrino, who covered at twenty-five guineas a mare. Mambrino was got by Engineer, who was got by Sampson, who was the sire of Bay Malton and several other capital racers; his dam by Turf, his grand-dam by Regulus; this mare was sister to Figurant, and was the dam of Leviathan, a capital racer.

Messenger won the following sums in the years 1783 and 1784, as may be seen by the racing calenders where he stands; and several others in the year 1785, the calender for which is at present mislaid:

	Guineas.
In September, 1783, he beat at New-Market, Mr. Potter's Colchester, by Shark, - -	100
Also Mr. Standly's horse, brother to Straightlegs,	30
October 30, 1783, he beat Mr. Napier's horse Spectre, across the Flat, - - -	300
And Mr. Fox's horse Pyrrhus, across the New-Flat,	150
May, 1784, he beat Lord Borringdon's Trigger,	25
July, 1784, he beat Mr. Wyndham's horse Apothecary,	200
Lord Foley's Rodney, Mr. Wastell's Snowdrop, and Mr. Clark's Flamer, - -	60
And Lord Foley's Ulysses, - - -	100

The money to be paid before the mares are taken away. Any mare missing this season, shall be served at half price the next, provided they continue the same properties. Good pasture is provided, and great attention paid to mares, which may be kept in at nights, if the owners think proper, by

March 26, 1789, THOMAS CLAYTON.

Imported in May, 1788, *The Irish Hunter,*

Young Governor,

To Cover Mares this

season at Mount Benger, in Bucks county, within two miles of Bristol, and one mile from the lower bridge of Neshaminy, at so low a price as SEVEN DOLLARS each mare.

HE is a brown bay, 16 hands high, highly bred, five years old, and remarkably strong. He was got by Giles's celebrated horse *Governor*, on a very strong well bred hunter, and is allowed by judges to be the finest stallion of his kind ever imported into this state. Old Governor's yearling colts have sold at twenty-five and thirty-five guineas each. His sire was bred by the late Earl of Altamont, who certifies the following pedigree.

"Governor, which I sold to John Fallon, Esq; was bred by me. He was got by Black Prince, sire to Brown Jack, who was got by Mogul, own brother to Babraham (who covered at one hundred guineas a mare) upon a half sister of Sir Marmaduke Wivill's famous horse Volunteer. Governor's dam was the dam of Olympus, who was got by Old England, son to the Godolphin Arabian; her dam by Foster, who got Gustavus; her dam by Jigg, sire of Old Partner; her dam by Matchless, which mare was also the grand-dam of Dormouse and Torrismond, and great grand-dam of Bandy Cade.

September 22, 1788. ALTAMONT."

*** GOVERNOR won the following hunters plates, viz. In July 1774, at Roscommon, fifty pounds, beating five hunters. In June 1775, he won one hundred pounds, at Mallow, beating the Right Honorable Sir Robert Deane's horse Ratler, and Mr. Matthew's horse Trifle. In August following, he won fifty pounds at Athlone, beating Mr. Moland's famous horse Orlando, got by Matchem. In September following, he beat the same horse a match at Twelve-stone, over the Curragh, for one hundred guineas; the same month he won fifty pounds at Nenagh, beating Mr. Lambert's capital horse Myrmidon, got by Regulus. In July 1776, he won fifty pounds at Taum, beating Mr. Browne's famous hunter Catch Crop; same year he won fifty pounds at Nenagh, beating Mr. Kirwan's Trifle, and Mr. Dillon's chesnut gelding. In May 1777, he won one hundred guineas at Cashel, weigth twelve stone, rode by gentlemen, beating the Earl of Clanwilliam's bay horse, Mr. Kirwan's Trifle, Mr. Butler's Ganderpipe, and Mr. Browne's Catch Crop. In June following, he won the hunter's plate of one hundred guineas at Mallaw, weight thirteen stone, rode by gentlemen, beating Lord Clanwilliam's Nimrod, Mr. Cary's Wrangler, by Champion; same month he won fifty pounds at Tralee, rode by gentlemen, beating Mr. Gunne's Champion and Mr. Blennerhassett's bay gelding. In July following, he won at Rathkeal, beating and distancing the first heat Mr. Gunne's Champion, Mr. Powell's Hautboy and Mr. Cary's Wrangler. In 1778, he won fifty pounds at Castlebar, distancing Mr. Browne's Catch Crop in the first heat.

The above pedigree and performance I do certify to be true.

Cloonagh, March 3, 1780. JOHN FALLON.

Any mare missing this season shall be served at half price the next, provided they continue the same propetries. Money or satisfactory security to be given when the mares are taken away.

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN away the second day of May, 1789, from the subscriber, living in Bowen town, Cumberland county, West-Jersey, an apprentice lad, named Garret Dubise, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, midling well built, thick lips, fresh look, light brown hair; had on when he went away, a long green coat, with patches under the arm, dark corduroy breeches, an old velvet vest, near the same colour. Any person who will secure the said apprentice, in any gaol in this state, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

JOEL MILLER, jun.

TO BE LET,

And possession given the 27th instant-----that noted and well known TAVERN,

The *Bunch of Grapes,*

In Third, between Market and Arch-streets.

THERE are on the premises, an excellent three story Brick House, in which is a large room, well calculated for the accommodation of Grand and other Juries, stables for thirty horses, sheds for carriages, three out offices, a spacious yard, and a pump of good water. For terms apply to MICHAEL MORGAN O'BRIEN, in Pine-street.

Philadelphia, 14th April, 1789.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JUNE, 1789. THE NUMB. 3080.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1789.

Proceedings of Congress.

House *of* Representatives *of the* United States.

MONDAY, June 1, 1789.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing the Houſe that the Senate had adopted the mode agreed on by the Houſes for receiving meſſages, &c. from the Preſident.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the bill to regulate the collection of the impoſt.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

The firſt paragraph of the bill, providing for the eſtabliſhment of ports of entry, ports of delivery, and ports of entry and delivery, was read. Some queſtions were ſtarted reſpecting the propriety of the diſtinction between ports of entry and ports of delivery. This gave riſe to a deſultory converſation, which terminated without coming to any reſolution.

The committee then roſe to receive a meſſage from the Preſident.

Mr. Lear (the Preſident's Secretary) preſented at the bar of the Houſe the act preſcribing the time and manner of taking the oath of office required by the conſtitution, approved and ſigned by the Preſident.

Mr. Benſon gave notice that he intended to move for a reſolution to this effect, That Congreſs will earneſtly recommend to the legiſlature of Rhode-Iſland to call a Convention of the people of that ſtate, in order to adopt the conſtitution.

Mr. Benſon ſaid, he had no other view in bringing this forward, than that the United States ſhould know certainly and ſpeedily whether the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland intended to become a member of the Union. It might, he ſaid, be ſuppoſed by ſome, that the ſtate had already given its ultimatum. But he would inform the Houſe, that the Governor of Rhode-Iſland had ſent information to the late Congreſs, that the conſtitution had been ſubmitted to the deciſion of the ſeveral towns in that ſtate, a majority of which appeared to be oppoſed to it. That Congreſs had taken no notice of this communication, as it was conſidered an improper and unconſtitutional mode of determining on the merits of the conſtitution.

Mr. Baldwin, from the committee appointed to agree upon the compenſation to be allowed the Preſident, Vice-Preſident, Senators and Repreſentatives, reported, That the Preſident ſhould be allowed, as a compenſation for his ſervices, 20,000 dollars per annum, comprehending the allowance for his ſecretary, clerks, &c. and excluſive of the expence of his equipage, ſervants, and ſome other objects to be provided for and defrayed from the public treaſury.

That the Vice-Preſident ſhould be allowed a ſalary of 5,000 dollars per annum, and the Senators and Repreſentatives ſix dollars per day during their actual attendance in Congreſs, and for the expences of travelling to and from the ſeat of government, ſix dollars for every 20 miles.

On motion of Mr. Smith (S. C.) a committee was appointed to bring in a bill for the eſtabliſhment of a ſyſtem of bankrupt laws, throughout the United States.

Then the houſe adjourned.

TUESDAY, June 2, 1789.

On motion of Mr. Page, it was voted unanimouſly, that thoſe members who had not taken the oath required by the conſtitution, ſhould be called on to attend the Speaker for that purpoſe---accordingly eighteen members appeared, and had the oath adminiſtered to them;-- after which the Speaker adminiſtered the requiſite oath to the Clerk of the Houſe.

Mr. Baldwin, from the committee appointed to bring in a bill or bills, purſuant to the reſolution for inſtituting the three ſubordinate executive departments, reported two bills---one for the arrangement of the War Department---the other for the Department of Foreign Affairs: --Theſe bills provide in ſubſtance, for bringing under the direction of theſe departments, by orders from the Preſident, thoſe national objects which had come within their cognizance, under the old confederation.

It was voted, that 100 copies of theſe bills be ſtruck off, for the accommodation of the members.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole; and reſumed the bill for the collection of the revenue.

On motion it was voted that the conſideration of the two *firſt articles* ſhould be poſtponed; the *third article*, which is in theſe words, viz. "That there ſhall be conſtituted the following ports, which ſhall be ports both of entry and delivery, to wit." was taken up---when Mr. Livermore propoſed, that

Portſmouth, in New-Hampſhire, ſhould be one of the ports of entry and delivery, to fill up the blank.

Machias and Portland were next mentioned; upon which many obſervations were made by different members---chiefly with reſpect to the number of ports for entry and delivery, which it might be neceſſary to conſtitute: The committee appeared to be divided in ſentiment; and ſome gentlemen having obſerved, that they were not ſufficiently prepared to decide what ports would be moſt ſuitable in the ſeveral ſtates, it was moved, that the committee ſhould riſe, and make the further conſideration of the bill the order of the day for to-morrow.

The vote on this motion being taken, it paſſed in the negative.

The committee then proceeded in filling up the blank, when the following ports were agreed upon, viz.

Portſmouth, in New-Hampſhire; Portland, Newbury-Port, Glouceſter, Salem, Marblehead, Boſton, Plymouth, Dighton, New-Bedford and Sherburne, Nantucket, in Maſſachuſetts; New-London, New-Haven and Norwalk in Connecticut; City of New-York and Sag-Harbour in the ſtate of New-York; Perth-Amboy, Egg-Harbour and Salem in New-Jerſey; Philadelphia in Pennſylvania; Wilmington in Delaware.

The committee then roſe, and the Chairman reported progreſs.

A motion was introduced and adopted, that the committee which had reported the bill for collecting the revenue, ſhould be inſtructed to prepare a bill or bills, providing for the regiſtering of veſſels, aſcertaining their tonnage, regulating pilotage, light-houſes, &c. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1789.

The bills for eſtabliſhing the department of war, and the department of foreign affairs, were read a ſecond time, and ordered to be referred to the committee of the whole.

A meſſage from the Senate, concurring with the Houſe in ſubmitting the contracts for doing the printing buſineſs of Congreſs, to the Clerk of the Houſe, and the Secretary of the Senate, was received.

The houſe went into a committee of the whole, on the bill for collecting the impoſt.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

The committee agreed to eſtabliſh the following ports, ports of entry and delivery, viz.

Cheſtertown, Oxford, Vienna, Snowhill, Baltimore, Annapolis, St. Mary's and Patuxent in Maryland; Norfolk and Portſmouth, Hampton, York-Town, Urbanna, Alexandria, Kinſale, Polly's Landing and Cherryſtone in Virginia; Charleſton, Georgetown and Beaufort in South Carolina; Savannah, Sunbury, Brunſwick and St. Patrick's in Georgia; Pepperelborough, Bath, Oiſcaſſet, Penobſcot, Machias, Paſſamoquaddy, York and Barnſtable in Maſſachuſetts.

The committee roſe and reported; and the houſe adjourned till to-morrow.

THURSDAY, June 4, 1789.

The Houſe met, and reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the collecting bill, and agreed that the following ports of delivery only, viz. Kennebeck in Maſſachuſetts, Weſt-Point, New-Port, Tappahannock, Frederickſburg, Suffolk, Bermuda Hundred, and Recket's landing in Virginia, Burlington, Newark, and New-Brunſwick in Jerſey.

A new clauſe was introduced by Mr. Lawrence, by which leave is given to land goods at Hudſon, Poughkeepſie, Albany, Eſopus creek, and Newburgh, after having paid or ſecured the duties at New-York, which was agreed to.

Another clauſe of a ſimilar nature was brought forward by Mr. Jackſon, to divide Georgia into port-diſtricts: this was alſo agreed to.

Mr. Fitzſimons laid a clauſe on the table, confining the unloading of veſſels to thoſe places only which were enumerated.

Mr. Parker accompanied it with one, reſtricting foreign veſſels to particular ports.

Mr. Goodhue introduced a clauſe ſimilar to Mr. Lawrence's, giving liberty to land goods at Salſbury, Hornſbury, and Braintree, after ſecuring the duties at Newbury-Port, in Maſſachuſetts.

The committee now roſe and reported.

A meſſage from the Senate, directing 22 certified copies of the laws to be ſent to the executives of the particular ſtates.

Mr. Baldwin, from the committee appointed for the purpoſe, reported a bill to eſtabliſh the treaſury department.

Mr. Benſon gave notice he ſhould move, to-morrow, to go into a committee on the ſtate of the union, on purpoſe to conſider his propoſition, made on a former day, relative to Rhode-Iſland. He thought it time to come to ſome determination on that buſineſs, as the legiſlature of that ſtate were to meet next Tueſday.

Adjourned.

Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, June 5, 1789.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ON the night of the firſt inſtant, three armed men with their faces blacked, ſecured the family in a room, demanded the keys, took 85 or 90l. and plundered the houſe of the following articles, viz. One light coloured coating ſurtout, with baſket buttons, the ſleeves lined with whitened home made linen, cape not lined; 6½ or 6¾ yards of lead coloured camblet, ſeveral pair of ſtockings, cotton, thread and yarn; two roram hats, about half worn. They alſo broke open a houſe adjoining, but were ſurpriſed by a number of men who had information. In ſearching for them, found two of the horſes belonging to the ſubſcriber, with ſaddles ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, a claret coloured coat and jacket, with white metal buttons. Whoever ſecures ſaid robbers in any gaol in this ſtate, ſhall have the above reward, provided the caſh is procured, paid by the ſubſcriber,

‡ DAVID JONES.

N. B. The men were middle ſized, about 30 years of age.

Three Pounds Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 26th of laſt month, out of a paſture occupied by Mrs. Marſhall, at Glouceſter point, within three miles of the city of Philadelphia, a bright bay HORSE, about ſix or ſeven years old, ſlender built, near 14½ hands high, his hind feet white, one up to the paſtern joint, the other higher, thick mane and ſwitch tail, both black, a few white hairs in his forehead, nether brand nor earmark, had no ſhoes when taken away. At the ſame time was taken out of the ſame paſture, a ſorrel MARE, low in fleſh, about 14 hands high, ſhe has a large white blaze in her face, a ſhort tail, and a ſore back. It is ſuppoſed that the above deſcribed creatures were taken away by a ſhort well ſet man, who appeared to be about 35 or 40 years old, full faced, open countenance and ſhort dark brown hair, had on a coattee of dark brown woolen colth, corduroy jacket and breeches; he ſpeaks a little on the German dialect, and alſo ſpeaks French; he ſaid he lived above Germantown, had a large drove of cattle coming in from Virginia. Whoever ſecures both or either of the above creatures, and gives information ſo that they may be had again, either to the ſubſcriber or printers, ſhall receive for each ſo received, the ſum of *Four Dollars*, and reaſonable charges paid, and *Six Dollars* for the thief, paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Southwark, adjoining the city of Philadelphia.

June 8, 1789. GEORGE DUFFIELD.

Four Pounds Reward.

RAN away, on the 1ſt of June inſt. two negro men, the one about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 24 years of age, can ſpeak the German language, being bred amongſt the Dutch, ſpeaks broken Engliſh, chews tobacco, which makes his teeth blackiſh, and called himſelf *Peter Dawſon*; had on, when he went away, a felt hat, old light coloured great coat, a brown fuſtain ſtraight coat, tow ſhirt and trowſers dyed brown, linſey jacket with broad deep blue ſtripes, and old ſhoes; was born in Weſt-Jerſey, on the Delaware, and it is likely will try for that place. The other a well made fellow, named *Daniel*, a ſhoemaker by trade, ſpeaks good Engliſh, his cloathing not known. Whoever takes up and ſecures the above Negroes, ſo as the owner may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or Two POUNDS for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by the ſubſcriber, living near Haverdegraſs, Harford County, State of Maryland.

‡ WILLIAM LUCKIE.

CAME to the ſhed of Hugh Fleming, inn-keeper, in Lower-Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, a blak MARE, about ſeven years old, ſhod before, with ſome white hairs in her forehead, and a ſaddle-mark on the near ſide of her back. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. † *May* 31, 1789.

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, in Marple townſhip, Cheſter county, the 25th of May, a young ſorrel MARE, with a large blaze in her face, four white feet, neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away. DAVID EVANS.

June 5, 1789. §

STATE of PENNSYLVAINA.

An ACT *in aid of the Callowhill Market, in the townſhip of the Northern-Liberties.*

WHEREAS the holding of open market at a fixed and known place, where buyer and ſeller may at ſtated times meet together, has been found by long experience to be beneficial to both; not only by preſenting before the buyer a greater choice as to kind and quality, according to his ability to purchaſe, but alſo, by affording to the ſeller a better and more ſteady price for his proviſons, according to their goodneſs and juſt value, and a more certain and expeditious ſale thereof.

And whereas, convenient market-houſes have at a conſiderable expence been erected, in the townſhip of the Northern-Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, which by law are declared to be a public market place for the buying and ſelling of all ſorts of proviſion, victuals and things of the country produce and manufacture, and is commonly known by the name of Callowhill-Market, and there have been choſen a clerk of the market to make aſſay of weights and meaſures, and do and perform all things belonging to the office of a clerk of the market within the ſaid townſhip, and other officers, tending to the good order thereof.

And whereas, the practice made uſe of in the ſaid townſhip by butchers and others, hawling from door to door, meat, poultry and other kinds of food for man, uſually ſold in the city of Philadelphia in open market, has in great meaſure defeated the good and ſalutary purpoſe for which the ſaid market-houſes were erected, and thereby thoſe victuallers and others, who have hired ſtalls in and attended the ſaid market place, have become great ſufferers. For remedy whereof,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the publication of this act, if any victualler or butcher, or other perſon, ſhall hawk from door to door, or by any means ſell or offer to ſale within the ſaid townſhip, any beef, veal, mutton, lamb, goat, kid, pork, cheeſe, butter, poultry, eggs or other food for man, uſually ſold in the city of Philadelphia in open market, at any place or places other than in the ſaid Callowhill-market, vegetables only excepted, he or they ſhall forfeit double the value thereof; one half of the ſaid forfeiture to the uſe of the ſaid market, to be paid to the ſuperintendants thereof for the time being, and the other half thereof to the perſon or perſons who ſhall proſecute within one month after the offence ſhall be committed.

Provided always, That nothing herein contained ſhall extend to any perſon ſelling within his or her own dwelling houſe, or to any perſon, not a victualler or butcher, bringing any proviſions aforeſaid, from any diſtance greater than five miles from the ſaid townſhip; or to the ſelling or offering to ſale, while alive, any cattle, calves, ſheep, lambs, goats, kids or hogs; nor to any ſuch ſale made at a greater diſtance than two miles northward of the north ſide of Vine-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia.

Signed by order of the Houſe,

RICHARD PETERS, Speaker.

Enacted into a law at Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty nine.

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

TO BE SOLD,

On the Premiſes, on Thurſday, the 18th Day of this preſent Month (June) at two o'clock in the Afternoon (if the weather is fair, if not, the firſt fair Day afterwards)

Will be expoſed to Public Sale,

By the Adminiſtratrix of JOSEPH PEMBERTON, deceaſed, purſuant to an Order of the Orphan's Court,

ALL that valuable Tract of Land, Manſion Houſe, Stables, Garden, Orchard, &c. ſituate in the townſhip of Paſſyunk, on the ſouth ſide of South-ſtreet, about two miles from the city Court-houſe; bounded by South ſtreet, land of James Pemberton, Sober's lane, land of George Leſher, Sarah Rhoads, Robert Erwin and David Sickle, containing about 54 acres, divided into 15 LOTS of GROUND, viz.

No. 15. A 2 ſtory Brick Dwelling Houſe 38 by 18 feet, 2 rooms on a floor, with a 2 ſtory Brick Kitchen at the ſouth end, a handſome piazza 10 feet wide, extending along the front, rear and north end, and a Court-yard encloſed with a palliſade fence and brick wall, back of which are a Brick Coach-houſe and Stables 24 by 20 feet, a Shed 44 feet in length, for the accomodation of cattle, and a good Brick Neceſſary. The Lot is bounded on the weſt by Robert Erwin and Sarah Roads, on the ſouth by John Sober's eſtate and George Leſher, on the eaſt by No. 8 and Pemberton's lane, and on the north by lots No. 10, 13 and 14, containing 14 acres 66 perches; on which there is a large Garden and an Apple Orchard, containing between 40 and 50 trees; beſides which there is a variety of Fruit, ſuch as Plumbs, Peaches, Cherries, Pears and Apricots, diſperſed around the Premiſes, with a Pump of good water.

The Remainder, being about 40 acres of good Graſs Land, is divided into 14 Lots from 2¼ to 4 acres each.

A Plan of the whole may be ſeen at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe, and at the ſubſcriber's.

One third part of the purchaſe money to be paid down, the remainder in three months, when good titles will be made to the purchaſers; and any purchaſer not complying with theſe terms, is to abide by the loſs, if any, on a ſecond ſale.

CHARLES JERVIS, Attorney

Philadelphia, June 4, 1789. to *Ann Pemberton.*

Montgomery county, June 3, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 15th of this inſtant June, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Jacob Zink, in New-Hanover townſhip, one moiety or half part of a ſtone griſt mill, and two undivided tracts of land, the firſt containing one acre and 74 perches, the ſecond containing 6 perches in length, and 4 perches in breadth, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by lands of the Widow Kepler and the Manatawny, road. Taken in execution and to be ſold, as the property of John Cryder, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

CHARLESTON, May 18.

The brig Bell, of Glaſgow, from Jamaica to Georgia, on the firſt of April laſt, off the Mantanzes, was ſtruck with lightning, which inſtantly killed 11 of the crew---the captain and two men eſcaped death, but were much bruiſed. A few hours after the accident, the veſſel, with 150 negroes, went down----the Captain and his two companions laſhed ſome ſpars together, on which, with difficulty, they reached a key near Cape Florida, where they remained five weeks in the moſt wretched ſituation-----they were afterwards relieved by a wrecker of New-Providence; the Captain, with the loſs of both his legs and one arm, and his only ſurviving companion, Robert Boyd, in a melancholy ſituation, without the uſe of his legs, arrived here on Friday laſt, by way of Savanna, and give the above account.

FREDERICK-TOWN, May 20.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Old-Town, to his friend here, dated May 6.

"It pleaſes me much to find the Potowmack navigation in ſo flouriſhing a ſtate. I arrived here, on my way to the weſtern country. This place puts me very much in mind of a ſea-port, ſo many ſailors, or rather boat-men, in their ſhort jackets and caps, walking the ſtreets, and the maſters running up and down, diſpoſing of their cargoes of rum, wine, &c. and purchaſing wheat and bacon to take down again. Since the navigation of the Potowmack is ſo far advanced, we have great reaſon to hope the work will be fully compleated, and then the country about the head of Potowmack will flouriſh amazingly."

BALTIMORE, May 29.

The Georgia Gazette of the 14th inſt. mentions, that the convention for taking under conſideration the conſtitution propoſed for that ſtate, on the 20th of January laſt, met at Auguſta on the 4th inſtant, and on the evining of Wedneſday the 6th finiſhed their buſineſs, having adopted and ratified the ſaid conſtitution, with a few alterations.

BOSTON, May 22.

Wedneſday laſt being GENERAL ELECTION, the gentlemen returned to ſerve as Senators and Repreſentatives in General Court met at the State-Houſe in this town, agreeable to the Conſtitution, and took the oaths, and ſubſcribed the declaration required, before the Governor and Council for the time being, who then withdrew. The Senate made choice of the Honorable Samuel Philips, jun. Eſquire, for their Preſident, and Samuel Cooper, Eſquire, for their Clerk; and the Houſe of Repreſentatives choſe the Honorable David Cobb, Eſquire, Speaker, and George Minot, Eſquire, Clerk---and being again joined by the Governor and Council, (who were eſcorted to the State-Houſe by the company of Independent Cadets, commanded by Colonel Bradford) they proceeded to the Old Brick Meeting Houſe, where a well adapted ſermon was delivered by the Reverend Mr. Bridge, of Sudbury, from Pſalm lxxxii. 1. "GOD ſtandeth in the congregation of the mighty: he judgeth among the Gods."

In the afternoon the two Branches of the General Court again met, and the Senate having examined the returns of the votes for Senators and Councillors, they informed the Houſe of Repreſentatives that there were a number of vacancies, by reaſon of the deficiences in the elections; whereupon the two Houſes met in Convention, to fill up the vacancies according to the Conſtitution.

NEWPORT, May 28.

AMERICA, from this period, begins a new æra in her natural exiſtence---"THE WORLD IS ALL BEFORE HER."---The wiſdom or folly---the miſery and proſperity of the EMPIRES, STATES, and KINGDOMS, which had their day upon the great theatre of Time, and are now no more, ſuggeſt the moſt important mementoes---Theſe, with the rapid ſeries of events in which our own country has been ſo deeply intereſted, have taught the enlightened citizens of the United States, that FREEDOM and GOVERNMENT----LIBERTY and LAWS, are inſeperable.

"*From righteous laws, life's choiceſt bleſſings come:*"
"HONOUR *abroad, and* LIBERTY *at home.*"

NEW-YORK, June 2.

There are now laying in the War-Office, waiting the orders of the heirs of the late General GREENE, two braſs FIELD PIECES, ſix pounders: on each of which is the following Inſcription, ornamented with wreaths of flowers, and the arms of the United States, finely executed in relievo---by Mr. Andrew Billings, of Poughkeepſie.

TAKEN
from the Britiſh army,
and preſented,
By order of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled,
to
MAJOR-GENERAL GREENE,
as a monument
of their high ſenſe of the
WISDOM, FORTITUDE and MILITARY TALENTS,
which diſtinguiſhed his command
in the Southern Department;
and of
the eminent Services,
which,
amidſt complicated dangers and difficulties,
He performed for
HIS COUNTRY,
OCTOBER the 18th, 1783.

If it be true, that "a free people are the moſt addicted to luxury of any,"---how important is it, that government ſhould make ſuch arrangements, as ſhould abate the fervor of this diſpoſition, by giving the moſt favorable direction to the independent impulſes of the free born mind:---Literary inſtitutions---arts---induſtry --commerce, and agriculture, form the moſt happy antidotes to exceſſive luxury.

It were devoutly to be wiſhed, ſays a correſpondent, that in the arrangement of the great Departments of State, more particularly of the *revenue*, we may be ſo fortunate, as to ſteer clear of thoſe miſtakes, which contributed very much to ſhipwreck the power of Britain in America:---Every perſon can recollect the *hauteur of deportment*, and the *inſolence of office*, which marked the whole chain of dependants, eſpecially in the *cuſtoms*, from the commiſſioners board, down to the humbleſt quill-driver at the deſk.

It is characteriſtic of ignorance and coxcombiſm to affect a contemptuous, overbearing, haughty carriage---and although it may paſs with impunity for a time, as twenty deſpiſe in *ſilence*, where one expreſſes an open reſentment, yet it muſt be conſidered as a nuiſance, to have ſuch characters in office as bring government into contempt, and prove highly injurious to the public ſervice.

As the majority of mankind diſcover their *diſqualifications* for office, by exhibiting certain traits of character that are hoſtile to the public intereſt, it is difficult to account for many appointments that take place in various departments---for although *great talents* may be connected with a *vicious mind*, yet it will invariably happen, that the former cannot compenſate for the miſchiefs which may prove the reſult of temptation to the latter. In this caſe, how critically poiſed is the intereſt of the community.

June 6. On the 3d ult. the legiſlature of the ſtate of Connecticut, by act, prohibited the exportation of wheat, rye, Indian corn, wheat and rye flour, and Indian meal, out of that ſtate, by land or ſea. In conſequence of this act, his Excellency the Govenor of that ſtate has iſſued his proclamation, commanding all perſons within the ſtate to yield implicit obedience to ſaid act.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 10.

The Convention of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the ſtate of Pennſylvania met in this city yeſterday.

Every *unrightful* officer ſhould be annihilated in a republic. A Pennſylvania Cenſor or Counſellor ſent to thoſe two Councils by 500 votes, compared with another member of thoſe bodies ſent by 6000 votes, holds unrightfully eleven twelfths of his powers. To the preſent fair, open, and honeſt attempt to effect a wholeſome change, let every virtuous citizen ſteadily and firmly give his aſſiſtance. 'Tis the cauſe of equal liberty---equal rights ---ſubſtantial juſtice---future tranquility and peace.

The writers in oppoſition to the propoſed change in our ſtate conſtitution are conſtantly throwing ſquibs at the federal conſtitution. They ſay the duties will increaſe the expence of living; but they have not honeſty enough to remind the worthy farmers, tradeſmen, &c. that theſe duties are in lieu of taxes, none of which have been talked of in Congreſs. They alſo blame the fœderal government for the continuance of the funding tax of this ſtate. But this attempt to deceive the people is too flimſey for children.

The wonderful exertions of this country in œconomy and induſtry afford the moſt heartfelt ſatisfaction to the patriots in every ſituation: Men in public ſtations in almoſt every ſtate are clothing themſelves in the manufactures of the country---the old branches are daily improving---new ones introducing---and *domeſtic* manufactures extending beyond any thing ever known heretofore. This ſilent progreſs of induſtry in this latter way has been evidenced by the wonderful ſales of *ſpinning wheel irons* in this city, which in the year laſt paſt, in two ſtores only, have amounted to 5860 ſets. It is with high pleaſure we add, that a great number of wheels have been ſhipped in the coaſters to the ſhores of the Cheſapeak.

It is ſuppoſed that the great reduction in the prime coſt of cotton goods in Europe is owing to the infant eſtabliſhments in that line in this country, which the European manufacturers naturally wiſh by all means to diſcourage. If they will maintain a fair rivalſhip of this kind we cannot blame them, but let it ſpur us to due exertions.

Laſt week —— Lucas, Eſq; of Boſton, ſubſcribed five ſhares to the manufactory in this city, and the legiſlature of the ſtate have ſubſcribed one hundred ſhares. The principal objects of attention have been cottons dyed and printed, fuſtians, jeans, denims, cottonades, waiſtcoat patterns and fœderal ribs, all of which have a cotton filling and flaxen warp.

The manufactory of *Taylors threads* has been attempted here, and executed with great perfection by three very valuable citizens of the ſociety of "Friends." Their operations are principally by machines.

We hear that five additional paper-mills are now erecting in this ſtate, and that the company of paper hanging printers from France have commenced their eſtabliſhment near this city.

INFORMATION FOR *WEAVERS.*

An improvement on the weavers ſhuttle has lately been made in Scotland. Four friction wheels, ſomewhat thicker than a dollar, are inſerted in it ſo far, as juſt to enable the ſhuttle to run upon the projecting parts with great eaſe and velocity. The axis of the wheels is made of wood, and the wheels of *caſt* ſteel. Two of the wheels are inſerted at one end and two at the other end of the ſhuttle, which makes it run very ſteady. Cotton cloths of ten quarters, and of great fineneſs, have been wove with this ſhuttle, which works with great eaſe with a fly.

We hear from York county, that the GRAND JURY of the laſt Supreme Court held there unanimouſly ſubſcribed the fœderal petition in favour of a State Convention,---we hear likewiſe, that a ſimilar petition was lately ſubſcribed by every freeman, but *one*, in the townſhip of Briſtol, in Bucks county. The citizens of Pennſylvania ſhew, by their unanimity and zeal in this buſineſs, that their attachment to the fœderal government was not the effect of ſudden impulſe, but flows from principles, as ſteady in their operation, as they are juſt in their nature.

Many things (ſays a correſpondent) formerly ſuppoſed to be abſolutely *neceſſary* to maintain authority, and to command reſpect, are now found to be *unneceſſary*, or wholly nugatory. Swearing was once deemed neceſſary to govern a ſhip's crew, and laced cloaths were once thought neceſſary to procure reſpect from the common people. There is now an end of both theſe abſurd opinions. Sailors are beſt governed where there is leaſt ſwearing, and the common people honor liberal manners in a gentleman, much more than ever they did gold or ſilver lace. The ſame obſervation will we hope ſoon be applied to TITLES. The United States have rejected them, wiſely preferring rather to raiſe the people to the ſtandard of truth and propriety, than to ſtoop to the abſurd notions of any part of them. It is an inſult to the new government, as well as to the citizens of the United States, to ſuppoſe that titles are neceſſary to the ſplendor of the one, or to the obedience of the other. It would be more rational to preſent our Chief Magiſtrates with a piece of gingerbread, or a rattle, when we addreſs them, than with a high ſounding title. Away then with Highneſs, Excellency, Eſquire, and Honorable, in its poſitive, comparative and ſuperlative degrees, and let our rulers hereafter, when they ſee them, ſuppoſe that they are only intended to affront them.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, on Thurſday laſt, Mr. Benſon gave notice, that the next day he ſhould move for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a committee on the ſtate of the Union, in order to bring forward his propoſition reſpecting Rhode-Iſland.

The following we underſtand is the reſolution:---

THE Congreſs of the United States do reſolve and declare it to be their moſt earneſt deſire, that the Legiſlature of the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations do recommend to the people of that ſtate to chooſe delegates to meet in Convention, and to whom the Conſtitution of the United States is to be ſubmitted, conformably to the unanimous reſolution of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, of the 28th September, 1787.

His Excellency GEORGE CLINTON, Eſquire, is elected Governor, and the Honorable PIERRE VAN CORTLAND, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſtate of New-York.

Extract of a letter from Antigua, April 26.

"We will not have above one third of a crop, owing to the dry weather.---Since September we have not had one good rain, ſo that water to drink has become a moſt ſerious article, and ſells as high as 9d a pail. All the neighbouring iſlands will alſo have very ſhort crops, owing to dry weather, and an inſect called the borer, which deſtroy the canes wherever they come.

Extract of a letter from Quebec, May 5.

"The ſnow now lies thick on the ground, ſo that the farmers cannot begin to plough---there is not the leaſt appearance of vegetation, not a bud appears---All kinds of grain are very ſcarce---we impatiently wait arrivals from the ſtates to ſupply our neceſſities. Flour is from 6 dollars to 6½ per barrel."

On Friday the 29th ult. died, aged 35 years, Mrs. ANN SMITH, wife of Mr. Robert Smith, merchant, of this city; and, on Sunday following, her remains were interred in the burial-ground of the ſecond Preſbyterian Church, attended by a very numerous concourſe of the moſt reſpectable citizens, who appeared impreſſed with a high ſenſe of the merits of this truly excellent woman, and of the loſs which her family and connections have ſuſtained by her death.---To attempt a recital of her virtues is a tribute due to her memory---To pourtray her character as a Chriſtian, and her uniform conduct in the ſeveral relations of ſocial life, would, perhaps, to thoſe who knew her not, convey too much of the appearance of panegyric; but to thoſe who had the happineſs of a perſonal acquaintance with her, no encomiums, which a conviction of a faithful obſervance of every moral and religious duty may dictate, can exhibit the many amiable qualities ſhe ſo eminently poſſeſſed in colours too ſtrong to bear the teſt of truth.---In the boſoms of her family-connections and moſt intimate friends, the remembrance of her excellencies will ever remain, in impreſſions alike indelible and grateful.

It may not, however, be improper to obſerve, that during a long and tedious illneſs, which ſhe bore with exemplary patience and reſignation, ſhe exhibited, eſpecially in the laſt hours of her life, an uncommonly pleaſing and edifying ſpecimen of Chriſtian confidence and hope. This happy ſtate of her mind, founded in an enlightened faith, accompanied with a native equanimity and ſweetneſs of temper, which had been much improved by her own pious reflections and the influence of early culture, rendered her, in that trying ſeaſon, a ſpectacle of the moſt intereſting and inſtructive mortality.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

Houſe *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

FRIDAY, June 5, 1789.

A meſſage from the Senate, which was received yeſterday, providing for the tranſmiſſion of the acts of Congreſs to the executives for the ſeveral ſtates, was read the ſecond time and received the unanimous concurrence of the Houſe.

Mr. Wynkoop aſked leave of abſence for a fortnight, which was granted.

The bill providing for the arrangement of the Treaſury department, was read a ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole Houſe.

Mr. Jackſon gave notice, that on Wedneſday next, he ſhould move for the appointment of a committee, to bring in a bill for the eſtabliſhment of a ſyſtem of naturalization for the United States.

Mr. Benſon propoſed, that the Houſe ſhould then form itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the ſtate of the Union, and take into conſideration the propoſed reſolution reſpecting Rhode-Iſland.

This occaſioned a ſhort diſcuſſion, which terminated in taking the previous queſtion----Whether the Houſe ſhould now form itſelf into a committee of the whole for the above purpoſe? This paſſed in the negative, and ſo the propoſed reſolution was loſt.

The Houſe then formed into a committee of the whole, on the bill to regulate the collection of the revenue. The article of "*ports of delivery*" being under conſideration, the following addition was made to thoſe agreed upon yeſterday, viz. Ipſwich, Manchеſter, Beverly, Danvers, Lynn, Charleſtown, Medford, Swanzey or Freetown, Weſt-Port and Duxbury, in Maſſachuſetts; Peterſburg, Cumberland and Smithfield, in Virginia.

Mr. Ames introduced a petition from the Artificers and Manufacturers of the town of Boſton---which being read, was laid on the table.

Mr. Vining gave notice, that on Wedneſday next, he ſhould ſubmit to the Houſe a reſolve, providing for the eſtabliſhment of a fourth ſubordinate executive department---to be denominated The Department of the Secretary of the United States for Domeſtic Affairs. The Houſe then adjourned to Monday next.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS,

WHEN I ſee two perſons in private life or two parties in public affairs engaged in a diſpute, I always pay great regard to the manner in which they conduct themſelves. I think I have never had greater occaſion to apply this rule, than in the preſent diſpute about the ſtate conſtitution. The members of the majority in the aſſembly, which to be ſure was a very large one, publiſhed a cool and decent ſett of reſolves, which the members of the minority anſwered by a hot proteſt and a hotter addreſs. The friends of the meaſure among the people are ſigning very faſt a ſhort moderate petition to the aſſembly for calling a convention, to conſider the ſituation of the ſtate, and the opponents of the meaſure have publiſhed a very rude and violent remonſtrance, which I preſume no prudent peaceable citizen will for the ſake of decency put his name to. In the publication of the friends of alterations, there ſeems to be a conſtant care to avoid invective, abuſe, and all ſorts of perſonalities whatever, while thoſe which are oppoſed to the meaſure of correcting the faults of the ſtate conſtitution, are conſtantly abuſing the fœderal conſtitution---the members of the general government, and, as the poet ſays, "dealing damnation round the land to each they judge their foe." If reaſon is on their ſide, why are not their weapons of defence drawn from reaſon. It really has a very bad appearance, and I do not think it is treating the people with proper reſpect. The citizens of Pennſylvania are a moral and religious body of men, and we love decency and fair argument. I am ſo convinced that an angry abuſive man is a dangerous man, that I would not put my name to one of the conſtitutional petitions for any conſideration; but ſince the other ſide diſcover ſo much coolneſs in their conduct, and deal ſo entirely in free manly enquiry and fair convincing argument, I am determined to ſign the memorial for calling a convention immediately.

A FARMER.

Meſſieurs PRINTERS,

I HAVE obſerved in ſeveral of the news-papers an aſſertion that the ſame members of the Aſſembly, who accuſed the Majority of wrong doing in taking the ſenſe of the people about calling a Convention, refuſed to take the oath to the Fœderal Government until the State Conſtitution was firſt altered, ſo as to admit of their doing it. I am at a loſs to diſcover the reaſon of this great and ſudden change of opinion. The worſhipful members of the minority ſeem not to know which way to move between the two conſtitutions. They remind me, if they will excuſe a coarſe compariſon, of a certain beaſt between two bundles of hay. I hope therefore the people will enable them to determine, by ſubſcribing the decent and reaſonable petition publiſhed in one of your late papers, praying that a Convention may be called, as the ſtate of Georgia has done.

A YEOMAN.

An ANECDOTE.

A RESPECTABLE member of the F-d-ral H---e of Repr-ſ-nt-t-ves, who paſſed thro' this city ſome time ago, was aſked by a worthy mechanic, whether he thought that C-ngr-ſs would move to this ſtate. I am a friend to the meaſure, but ſhall not vote for it, Sir, ſaid the R-pr-ſ-nt-t-ve, until you alter your preſent conſtitution; for it is impoſſible to ſecure in a ſtate, with ſuch a conſtitution, either peace, liberty, ſafety or property.

Cheſter county, June 4, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 27th day of June inſt. at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt Whiteland, containing 196 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of John Jacobs, Eſther Bowen and others; the impovements are good, and the land ſuppoſed to be equal to any in the county of Cheſter: Seized, taken in execution as the eſtate of John Smith, and to be ſold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* Conſtitution *of* Pennſylvania.

NUMBER II.

On a Single Legiſlature.

IN the ſecond ſection of the conſtitution, "the ſupreme legiſlature is veſted in a '*ſingle*' Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth." By this ſection we find, that the ſupreme, abſolute and uncontrouled power of the whole State is lodged in the hands of *one body* of men. Had it been lodged in the hands of one man, it would have been leſs dangerous to the ſafety and liberties of the community. Abſolute power ſhould never be truſted to man. It has perverted the wiſeſt heads, and corrupted the beſt hearts in the world. I ſhould be afraid to commit my property, liberty and life to a body of angels for one whole year. The Supreme Being alone is qualified to poſſeſs ſupreme power over his creatures. It requires the wiſdom and goodneſs of a Deity to controul and direct it properly.

In order to ſhew the extreme danger of truſting all the legiſlative power of a State to a ſingle repreſentation, I ſhall beg leave to tranſcribe a few ſentences from a letter, written by the Honorable JOHN ADAMS, Eſq; Vice-Preſident of the United States, to one of his friends in North-Carolina, who requeſted him to favor him with a plan of government for that State, in the year 1776. This illuſtrious citizen, who is ſecond to no man in America in an inflexible attachment to the liberties of this country, and to republican forms of government, writes as follows,

"I think a people cannot be *long free*, nor *ever* happy, whoſe government is in one Aſſembly. My reaſons for this opinion are as follow,

1. "A ſingle Aſſembly is liable to all the vices, follies and frailties of an individual,---ſubject to fits of humour,---ſtarts of paſſions,* flights of enthuſiaſm,----partialities of prejudice, and conſequently productive of haſty reſults and abſurd judgments. All theſe errors ought to be corrected, and defects ſupplied by ſome controuling power.

2. "A ſingle Aſſembly is apt to be avaricious, and in time will not ſcruple to exempt itſelf from burdens, which it will lay, without compunction, upon its conſtituents.

3. "A ſingle Aſſembly is apt to grow ambitious, and after a time will not heſitate to vote itſelf perpetual. This was one fault of the long parliament, but more remarkably of Holland, whoſe Aſſembly firſt voted themſelves from *annual* to *ſeptennial*, then for *life*, and after a courſe of years, that all vacancies happening by death, or otherwiſe, ſhould be filled by *themſelves*, without any application to conſtituents at all.

4. "Becauſe a ſingle Aſſembly poſſeſſed of all the powers of government would make arbitrary laws for their own intereſt, and adjudge all controverſies in their own favor."

If any thing could be neceſſary upon this ſubject, after ſuch an authority, I might here add, that Monteſquieu---Harrington---Milton---Addiſon---Price---Bolingbroke, and others, the wiſeſt ſtateſmen, and the greateſt friends to Liberty in the world, have left teſtimonies upon record of the extreme folly and danger of a people being governed by a ſingle legiſlature. I ſhall content myſelf with the following extract from the laſt of thoſe authors. The ſentiments correſpond exactly with thoſe of our countryman before mentioned.

"By ſimple forms of government, I mean ſuch as lodge the whole ſupreme power, abſolutely and without controul, either in a ſingle perſon, or in the principal perſons of the community, or in the whole body of the people. Such governments are governments of arbitrary will, and therefore of all imaginable abſurdities the moſt abſurd. They ſtand in direct oppoſition to the ſole motive of ſubmiſſion to any government whatſoever; for if men quit the ſtate, and renounce the rights of nature, (one of which is, to be ſure, that of being governed by their own will) they do this, that they may not remain expoſed to the arbitrary will of other men, the weakeſt to that of the ſtrongeſt, the few to that of the many. Now, in ſubmitting to any ſingle form of government whatever, they eſtabliſh what they mean to avoid, and for fear of being expoſed to arbitrary will ſometimes, they chooſe to be governed by it always. Theſe governments do not only degenerate into tyranny; they are tyranny in their very inſtitution; and they who ſubmit to them are ſlaves, not ſubjects, however the ſupreme power may be exerciſed; for tyranny and ſlavery do not ſo properly conſiſt in the ſtripes that are given and received, as in the power of giving them at pleaſure, and the neceſſity of receiving them, whenever and for whatever they are inflicted."

I might go on further and ſhew, that all the diſſentions of Athens and Rome, ſo dreadful in their nature, and ſo fatal in their conſequences, originated in *ſingle* Aſſemblies poſſeſſing all the power of thoſe commonwealths; but this would be the buſineſs of a volume, and not of a ſingle eſſay----I ſhall therefore paſs on, to anſwer the various arguments that have been uſed in Pennſylvania in ſupport of a ſingle legiſlature.

1. We are told, that the perfection of every thing conſiſts in its ſimplicity,---that all mixtures in government are impurities, and that a ſingle legiſlature is perfect, becauſe it is ſimple. ---To this I anſwer, that we ſhould diſtinguiſh between ſimplicity in principles, and ſimplicity in the application of principles to practice. What can be more ſimple than the principles of mechanics, and yet into how many thouſand forms have they been tortured by the ingenuity of man. A few ſimple elementary bodies compoſe all the matter of the univerſe, and yet how infinitely are they combined in the various forms and ſubſtances which they aſſume in the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms. In like manner a few ſimple principles enter into the compoſition of all free governments. Theſe principles are perfect ſecurity for property, liberty and life; but theſe principles admit of extenſive combinations, when reduced to practice:---Nay more, they require them. A deſpotic government is the moſt ſimple government in the world, but inſtead of affording ſecurity to property, liberty or life, it obliges us to hold them all on the ſimple will of a capricious ſovereign. I maintain, therefore, that all governments are ſafe and free in proportion as they are compounded in a certain degree, and on the contrary, that all governments are dangerous and tyrannical in proportion as they approach to ſimplicity.

2. We are told by the friends of a ſingle legiſlature, that there can be no danger of their becoming tyrannical, ſince they muſt partake of all the burdens they lay upon their conſtituents. Here we forget the changes that are made upon the head and heart by arbitrary power, and the caſes that are recorded in hiſtory of *annual* Aſſemblies having refuſed to ſhare with their conſtituents in the burdens which they had impoſed upon them. If every elector in Pennſylvania is capable of being elected an Aſſembly-man, then, agreeably to the ſixth ſection of the conſtitution, it is poſſible for an Aſſembly to exiſt, who do not poſſeſs a ſingle foot of property in the State, and who can give no other evidence of a common intereſt in, or attachment to, the community, than having paid "public taxes," which may mean poor taxes. Should this be the caſe, (and there is no obſtacle in the conſtitution to prevent it) ſurely it will be in the power of ſuch an Aſſembly to draw from the State the whole of its wealth in a few years, without contributing any thing further towards it than their proportion of the trifling tax neceſſary to ſupport the poor.---But I ſhall ſhew in another place equal miſchief from another claſs of men becoming a majority in the Aſſembly.

3. We are told of inſtances of the Houſe of Lords, in England, checking the moſt ſalutary laws, after they had paſſed the Houſe of Commons, as a proof of the inconvenience of a compound legiſlature. I believe the fact to be true, but I deny its application in the preſent controverſy. The Houſe of Lords in England poſſeſs privileges and intereſts, which do not belong to the Houſe of Commons. Moreover they derive their power from the crown, and not from the people. No wonder therefore they conſult their own intereſts, in preference to thoſe of the People. In the State of Pennſylvania we wiſh for a Council, with *no one* excluſive privilege, and we diſclaim every idea of their poſſeſſing the ſmalleſt degree of power, but what is derived from the *annual* ſuffrages of the people. A body thus choſen could have no object in view but the happineſs of their conſtituents. It is remarkable in Connecticut, that the Legiſlative Council of that State has in no one inſtance made amendments, or put a negative upon the acts of their Aſſembly, in the courſe of above one hundred years, in which both have not appeared to the people in a few months to have been calculated to promote their liberty and happineſs.

4. We have been told, that a legiſlative council or governor lays the foundation for ariſtocratical and monarchical power in a community. However ridiculous this objection to a compound legiſlature may appear, I have more than once heard it mentioned by the advocates for a ſingle Aſſembly. Who would believe, that the ſame fountain of pure water ſhould ſend forth, at the ſame time, wholeſome and deadly ſtreams? Are not the Council and Aſſembly both formed alike by the breath of the people? But I will ſuppoſe, that a legiſlative Council aſpired after the honors of hereditary titles and power, would they not be *effectually* checked by the Aſſembly?

I cannot help commending the zeal that appears in my countrymen againſt the power of a King or a Houſe of Lords. I concur with them in all their prejudices againſt hereditary titles, honor and power. Hiſtory is little elſe than a recital of the follies and vices of kings and noblemen, and it is becauſe I dread ſo much from them, that I wiſh to exclude them for ever from Pennſylvania; for notwithſtanding our government has been called a ſimple democracy, I maintain, that a foundation is laid in it for the moſt complete ariſtocracy that ever exiſted in the world.

In order to prove this aſſertion, I ſhall premiſe two propoſitions, which have never been controverted: Firſt, where there is wealth, there will be power; and, ſecondly, the rich have always been an over match for the poor in all conteſts for power.

Theſe truths being admitted, I deſire to know what can prevent our ſingle repreſentation being filled, in the courſe of a few years, with a majority of rich men? Say not, the people will not chooſe ſuch men to repreſent them. The influence of wealth at elections is irreſiſtible. It has been ſeen and felt in Pennſylvania, and I am obliged in juſtice to my ſubject to ſay, that there are poor men among us as prepared to be influenced, as the rich are prepared to influence them. The fault muſt be laid in both caſes upon human nature. The conſequence of a majority of rich men getting into the legiſlature is plain. Their wealth will adminiſter fuel to the love of arbitrary power that is common to all men. Public emergencies will ſanctify the moſt daring meaſures. The clamours of their conſtituents will be ſilenced with offices, bribes or puniſhments. An ariſtocracy will be eſtabliſhed, and Pennſylvania will be inhabited, like moſt of the countries in Europe, with only two ſorts of animals, tyrants and ſlaves.

It has often been ſaid, that there is but one rank of men in America, and, therefore, that there ſhould be only one repreſentation of them in a government. I agree, that we have no artificial diſtinctions of men into noblemen and commoners among us, but it ought to be remarked, that ſuperior degrees of induſtry and capacity, and above all, commerce, have introduced inequality of property among us, and theſe have introduced natural diſtinctions of rank in Pennſylvania, as certain and general as the artificial diſtinctions of men in Europe. This will ever be the caſe while commerce exiſts in this country. The men of middling property and poor men can never be ſafe in a mixed repreſentation with the men of over-grown property. Their liberties can only be ſecured by having exact bounds preſcribed to their power, in the fundamental principles of the Conſtitution. By a repreſentation of the men of middling fortunes in one houſe, their *whole* ſtrength is collected againſt the influence of wealth. Without ſuch a repreſentation, the moſt violent efforts of individuals to oppoſe it would be divided and broken, and would want that ſyſtem, which alone would enable them to check that luſt for dominion which is always connected with opulence. The government of Pennſylvania therefore has been called moſt improperly a government for poor men. It carries in every part of it a poiſon to their liberties. It is impoſſible to form a government more ſuited to the paſſions and intereſts of rich men.

5. But ſays the advocate for a ſingle legiſlature, if one of the andvantages of having a Legiſlative Council ariſes from the Counſellors poſſeſſing more wiſdom than the Aſſembly, why may not the members of the Council be thrown into the Aſſembly, in order to inſtruct and enlighten them? If ſound reaſoning always prevailed in popular Aſſemblies, this objection to a Legiſlative Council might have ſome weight. The danger in this caſe would be, that the Counſellors would partake of the paſſions and prejudices of the Aſſembly, by taking part in their debates; or, if they did not, that they would be ſo inconſiderable in point of numbers, that they would be conſtantly out-voted by the members of the Aſſembly.

6. But would you ſuffer twenty or thirty men in a Legiſlative Council to controul ſeventy or eighty in an Aſſembly? Yes, and that for two reaſons: Firſt, I ſhall ſuppoſe that they will conſiſt of men of the moſt knowledge and experience in the State: Secondly, that their obligations to wiſdom and integrity will be much ſtronger than the Aſſembly's can be, becauſe fewer men will be anſwerable for unjuſt or improper proceedings at the bar of the public. But I beg pardon of my readers for introducing an anſwer to an objection to a ſmall number of men controuling the proceedings of a greater. The friends of the preſent Conſtitution of Pennſylvania cannot urge this objection with any force, for in the 47th ſection of the Conſtitution I find twenty-four men, called a COUNCIL of CENSORS, inveſted with a ſupreme and *uncontrouled* power to reviſe and to cenſure ALL the laws and proceedings of not a ſingle Aſſembly, but of ALL the Aſſemblies that ſhall exiſt for ſeven years, which Aſſemblies may contain the united wiſdom of five hundred and four Aſſembly-men. They are, moreover, inveſted with more wiſdom than the Convention that is to be choſen by their recommendation; for this Convention, which is to conſiſt of ſeventy-two men, is to make no *one* alteration in the conſtitution but what was ſuggeſted to them by the Council of Cenſors. I can eaſily conceive, that two houſes conſiſting of an equal number of members, both viewing objects through the ſame medium of time and place, may agree in every thing eſſential, and diſagree in matters only of doubtful iſſue to the welfare of the ſtate; but I am ſure a body of twenty-four men, ſitting in judgment upon the proceedings of a body of men defunct in their public capacity ſeven years before them, cannot fail of committing the moſt egregious miſtakes from the obſcurity which time, and their ignorance of a thouſand facts and reaſonings, muſt throw upon all their deliberations.

7. We are told that the ſtate of Pennſylvania has always been governed by a ſingle lgeiſlature, and therefore, that part of our coſtitution is not an innovation. There is a ſhort way of confuting this aſſertion by pronouncing it without any foundation. The Governor always had a negative power upon the laws, and was a diſtinct branch of our legiſlature. It is true he ſometimes exerciſed his power to the diſadvantage of the people; for he was the ſervant of a King who poſſeſſed an intereſt diſtinct from that of his people, and in ſome caſes the Governor himſelf poſſeſſed an intereſt incompatible with the rights of the people. But I am obliged to own, that there were inſtances in which the *whole* ſtate have thanked him for the interpoſition of his negative and amendments upon the acts of the Aſſembly. Even the Aſſembly-men themſelves have acknowledged the juſtice of his conduct upon theſe occaſions, by condemning in their cooler hours their own haſty and ill-digeſted reſolutions.

8. But why all theſe arguments in favour of checks for the Aſſembly. The Conſtitution (ſays the ſingle legiſlative-man) has provided no leſs than four for them. Firſt, Elections will be annual. Secondly, The doors of the Aſſembly are to be always open. Thirdly, All laws are to be publiſhed for the conſideration and aſſent of the people: And, Fourthly, The Council of Cenſors will puniſh, by their cenſures, all violations of the Conſtitution, and the authors of bad laws. I ſhall examine the efficacy of each of theſe checks ſeparately.

In the courſe of even one year a ſingle Aſſembly may do the moſt irreparable miſchief to a ſtate. Socrates and Barnevelt were both put to death by Aſſemblies that held their powers at the election of the people. The ſame Aſſemblies would have ſhed oceans of tears to have recalled thoſe illuſtrious citizens to life again, in leſs than half a year after they imbrued their hands in their blood.

I am highly pleaſed with having the doors of our Aſſembly kept conſtantly open; but how can this check the proceedings of the Aſſembly, when none but a few citizens of the town or county, where the Aſſembly ſits, or a few travelling ſtrangers, can ever attend or watch them?

I ſhall take no notice of the delays of buſineſs, which muſt ariſe from publiſhing all laws for the conſideration and aſſent of the people; but I beg to be informed *how long* they muſt be publiſhed before they are paſſed? For I take it for granted, that each county has a right to equal degrees of time to conſider of the laws. In what manner are they to be circulated? How are the ſentiments of the people, ſcattered over a county fifty or ſixty miles in extent, to be collected? Whether by ballot, or by voting in a tumultuary manner? Theſe are inſurmountable difficulties in the way of the people at *large* acting as a check upon the Aſſembly. But ſuppoſing an attempt ſhould be made to reſtrain the ſingle legiſlature in this manner, are we ſure the diſapprobation of the people would be ſufficient to put a negative upon improper or arbitrary laws? Would not the Aſſembly, from their partiality to their own proceedings, be apt to paſs over the complaints of the people in ſilence? To neglect or refuſe to enter their petitions or remonſtrances upon their Journals? Or to raiſe the hue and cry of a ſoſtered junto upon them, as "*tories*," or "*apoſtate whigs*," or "*an ariſtocratic faction?* This has been the caſe in many inſtances ſince the *uſurpation* under the preſent conſtitution.

To talk of the Council of Cenſors as a check upon the Aſſembly, is to forget that a man or a body of men may deceive, rob and enſlave the public for ſeven years, and then may eſcape the intended efficacy of the cenſures of the Council by death, or by flying into a neighbouring ſtate.

Thus have I anſwered all the arguments that ever I have heard offered in favor of a ſingle legiſlature, and, I hope, ſilenced all the objections that have been made to a double repreſentation of the people. I might here appeal further to the practice of our courts of law in favor of repeated deliberations and diviſions. In a free government, the moſt inconſiderable portion of our liberty and property cannot be taken from us, without the judgment of two or three courts; but, by the conſtitution of Pennſylvania, the whole of our liberty and property, and even our lives, may be taken from us, by the haſty and paſſionate deciſion of a ſingle Aſſembly.

I ſhall conclude my obſervations upon this part of the conſtitution, by ſumming up the advantages of a compound or double legiſlature.

1. There is the utmoſt *freedom* in a compound legiſlature. The deciſions of two legiſlative bodies cannot fail of coinciding with the wills of a great majority of the community.

2. There is *ſafety* in ſuch a government, in as much as each body poſſeſſes a free and independent power, ſo that they mutually check ambition and uſurpation in each other.

3 There is the greateſt *wiſdom* in ſuch a government. Every act being obliged to undergo the reviſion and amendments of two bodies of men, is neceſſarily ſtrained of every mixture of folly, paſſion and prejudice.

4. There is the longeſt *duration* of freedom in ſuch a government.

5 There is the moſt *order* in ſuch a government. By order I mean obedience to laws, ſubordination to magiſtrates, civility and decency of behaviour, and the contrary of every thing like mobs and factions.

6. Compound governments are moſt agreeable to *human nature*, inaſmuch as they afford the greateſt ſcope for the expanſion of the powers and virtues of the mind. Wiſdom, learning, experience, with the moſt extenſive benevolence, unſhaken firmneſs, and the utmoſt elevation of ſoul, are all called into exerciſe by the oppoſite and different duties of the different repreſentations of the people.

* *A Committee of the Convention, which formed the Conſtitution of Pennſylvania, publiſhed in the Pennſylvania Packet of October 15, 1776, as an apology for one of their Ordinances that was thought to be arbitrary and unjuſt, that it was paſſed "when the minds of the Convention were agitated, and their paſſions inflamed."*

Public Sale of Real Eſtate.

AT the Merchants' Coffee-houſe, in Second-ſtreet, on Tueſday, the 16th of June inſt. at half paſt ſeven o'clock in the evening, will be Sold, the remaining property of the eſtate of Joſeph Dean:

No. 1. A City Lot, containing 20 feet front on Spruce-ſtreet, and 100 feet in depth to a twenty feet alley, between Delaware Eighth-ſtreet and Blackberry-alley, and oppoſite the Hoſpital wall.

No. 2. One ditto, adjoining the above to the weſtward, containing 19 feet front, amd 100 feet deep, to the alley aforeſaid.

No 3. One ditto, adjoining No. 2, to the weſtward, containing 19 feet front, and 100 feet deep.

No. 4. One ditto, containing 20 feet front, on Delaware Eighth-ſtreet, between Spruce and Locuſt-ſtreets, and 197 feet in depth, with the ſame front on Blackerry-alley.

No. 5. One ditto, adjoining No. 4, containing 20 feet front and 197 feet in depth.

No. 6. A two ſtory ſtone Dwelling-houſe and Lot of Ground, on Germantown main ſtreet, a little above the ſix mile ſtone; has two rooms on a floor, a garret, kitchen and a workſhop under the houſe. Adjoining is a one ſtory ſtone building that has been occupied as a ſtore, back of which are a kitchen, two rooms, a chaiſe houſe and ſtable: In the cellar there is a ſpring of good water, and a pump in the yard. The lot is four perches and 21 links on the main ſtreet aforeſaid, and extends back 42 perches and an half: There are two gardens, a ſmall orchard, and a piece of good meadow. Subject to a ground rent of 5 and 11-16ths buſhels of wheat per annum.

No. 7. A Plantation and Tract of Land, in Hatfield townſhip, Montgomery county, containing 101 acres, of which there is a large portion of meadow, watered by a ſtream running through it. On the premiſes there are a log dwelling-houſe and barn; diſtant about 25 miles from this city, and ſubject to a ground rent of 5 and 7-10ths buſhels of wheat per annum.

No. 8. A two ſtory ſtone Dwelling-houſe, kitchen and lot of ground, in the town of Eaſton, Northampton county. The lot is 60 feet front, by 200 feet deep; and ſubject to a ground rent of per annum.

Attendance will be given at the time and place of ſale, by

JOHN WHARTON,
JEREMIAH WARDER,
ROBERT RALSTON, } Aſſignees.

June 4.

Advertiſment.

A MEETING of the GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, will be held in this City on *the fourth Tueſday in July next*; of which all Perſons concerned are requeſted to take Notice.

By Order of the Committee of the ſaid Church,
FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Sec'ry
of the General Convention.

Philadelphia, May 29, 1789.

Donegal, May 23, 1789.

WHEREAS I, Abraham Giſh, of Donegal townſhip, Lancaſter county, ſome years ago purchaſed a tract of land, ſituate in ſaid townſhip, of John Meaſe, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, and upon paying unto him a conſiderable ſum of the purchaſe money in hand, gave him *nine bonds* for the reſidue, that is to ſay, one bond for £ 300, and eight bonds for £ 200 each bond. And whereas I have paid off and diſcharged unto the ſaid John Meaſe, the ſaid £ 300 bond, and alſo one of the ſaid £ 200 bonds, ſo that there are now ſeven bonds remaining, of which two of them are become due. And as I am informed that the ſaid John Meaſe hath aſſigned thoſe bonds to ſome perſon or perſons unknown to me, and being very deſirous to diſcharge them, I therefore requeſt the perſon or perſons to whom the ſaid bonds now due are aſſigned to bring them to me, or at leaſt acquaint me where they live, that payment may be made, for I do not intend to pay any intereſt thereon from the date hereof. † ABRAHAM GIST.

Montgomery county, May 23, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Tueſday, the 16th of June next, at the houſe of Abraham Schrack, at Perkioming creek, in Providence townſhip, a certain meſſuage and four tracts or pieces of land, lying contiguous to each other, ſituate in the townſhip of Providence, bounded by the river Schuylkill, and lands of David Thomas, John Jacobs and others. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of John Hammer, deceaſed, by
FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Wedneſday, the 17th of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Rynert, in Whitpain townſhip, one fourth undivided part of one meſſuage and ſixty acres of land, more or leſs, ſituate in Whitpain townſhip, bounded by lands of Jacob Stier and others. Taken in execution as the property of David Davis and Ann his wife, and to be ſold, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Thurſday, the 18th of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of George Weaver, in Montgomery townſhip, a certain meſſuage and 38 acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in Montgomery townſhip, bounded by lands of Iſaac Jones and others. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of William Thomas, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Friday, the 19th of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of the Widow Snyder, in New-Hanover townſhip, a certain meſſuage and 250 acres of excellent land, more or leſs, ſituate in New-Hanover townſhip, bounded by lands of Andrew Smith, Reverend Doctor Kunze and others. Taken in execution as the property of George Deter Bucher, deceaſed, and to be ſold by
FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, on Saturday, the 20th of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Jacob Witz, in Potts-town, a certain meſſuage and two tracts of land, ſituate in Douglaſs townſhip, containing in the whole 110 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Henry Keyſer, John Keely and others. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of John Reifsnyder, by
FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN BIGLER, late of the city of Philadelphia, *Victualler*, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, duly proved, in order to be ſettled, by
DAVID EVERHART and GEORGE BIGLER, } Adminiſtrators.

TAKEN up at the ſubſcriber's ſtables, the 24th of May laſt, a ſmall bright bay HORSE, about 7 years old, near 14 hands high, with a ſtar, large ſnip and two white hind feet, ſome ſaddle marks. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, from
Whitemarſh, June 2, 1789. § GEORGE EGERT.

Reading, May 21, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, ſigned by David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Monday, the 22d day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate in the town of Reading, in the county of Berks, containing in breadth eaſt and weſt on Penn-ſtreet, 32 feet, and in length 230 feet, bounded northward by Penn-ſtreet aforeſaid, eaſtward by a lot of ground, marked in the general plan of the ſaid town, No. 22, ſouthward by a 20 feet alley, and weſtward partly by a lot of ground of Iſaac Wickerſham, and partly by an entry or paſſage which lies between the ſaid Wickerſham's lot and the lot or piece of ground to be ſold; taken in execution as late the eſtate of Paul Kerber, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by † JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, May 21, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, ſigned by David Rittenhouſe, Eſquire, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Monday, the 22d day of June next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain lot of ground, ſituate in the town of Reading, and county of Berks, on the ſouth ſide of Penn-ſtreet, marked in the general plan of the ſaid town No. 132, containing in breadth eaſt and weſt 60 feet, and in length 220 feet, bounded northward by the ſaid Penn-ſtreet, eaſtward by a lot of ground marked in the ſaid plan No. 133, ſouthward by a 20 feet alley, and weſtward by a lot of ground marked in the plan aforeſaid No. 131; taken in execution as late the eſtate of Henry Frederick Degenhard, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by † JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Sheridan's Dictionary.

Speedily will arrive from London, a new edition, in two volumes 8vo. or the ſame bound in one volume, with the author's laſt corrections and improvements---A complete Dictionary of the Engliſh language, both with regard to ſound and meaning---That part which relates to ſound or pronounciation,

BY *THOMAS SHERIDAN*, A. M.

In the explanatory part, or what regards the meaning of words, Dr. Johnſon has been chiefly followed, but with many emendations.

LONDON: *Printed for* C. DILLY, *in the Poultry*.

On the arrival of the books they will be ſold by

Joſeph Cruikſhank, in Philadelphia.

Mr. Sheridan having diſcovered a number of errors in the Iriſh 8vo. edition of his Dictionary, determined to prepare a new one for the preſs, with many additions, corrections and improvements, which he fortunately compleated before his death. This edition, of which great part was printed under his own inſpection, and corrected by himſelf, muſt be found, on compariſon, far ſuperior to any former one, not only on account of the many improvements which have been made, but alſo the number of uſeful words added; all of which have been carefully preſerved, and accurately compared with the author's original MSS. This valuable work therefore cannot fail of being highly acceptable to the public, particularly to foreigners, for whoſe uſe it is very judiciouſly calculated, as well as for the inſtruction of ever perſon who wiſhes to become perfectly acquainted with the true meaning and pronounciation of the Engliſh language.

It is expected the above Dictionary is now about to be ſhipped from London, and will probably arrive in ſeven or eight weeks.

STRAYED or ſtolen about 10 days ſince, two COWS. One is a handſome brindle cow, about ſix years old, with ſhort horns, and a large white ſpot on her right hip. The other a ſmall red cow, with a white face. Whoever will bring them to the ſubſcriber in Front-ſtreet, below Walnut-ſtreet, ſhall receive *Three Dollars* reward. JAMES BRINGHURST.

Philadelphia, Sixth Month 1ſt, 1789.

Drugs and Medicines.

ROBERT THOMAS,

Apothecary and Druggiſt,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has juſt opened an APOTHECARY and DRUG STORE, in Third, a few doors above Market-ſtreet, where he has for ſale, a general aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, of the beſt quality, received by the lateſt veſſels from Europe.

Phyſicians and others, who may pleaſe to favor him with their orders, may depend on being ſupplied on the moſt reaſonable terms.

By the ſame importation, he has likewiſe a large aſſortment of PAINTERS COLOURS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. which he will diſpoſe of at the loweſt prices. §

William & John Sitgreaves

Have received by the late veſſels from Europe, and are now ſelling, at their Store in Front below Cheſnut-ſtreet,

A freſh Aſſortment of Spring Goods;

CONSISTING of hoſiery, linens, fuſtians, Jeans, ſtripes, printed cottons, worſted ſtuffs of moſt kinds, ticking, cambricks, lawns, kentings, turkey ſtripe for ſaddlers, modes, ſattin, ſarſnets, jaconet and book muſlins, crape, net and cyprus gauze, a great variety of ſilk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, broadcloth, flannel, pewter aſſorted, window glaſs, Crowley's ſteel, mens and boys felt hats, ſadlers web, &c. &c.

Alſo, *Beſt three ſtrand ſeine twine.* 5w

The PARTNERSHIP of

Hamilton, Son, & Co.

Having expired on the firſt of January laſt,

ALL thoſe who are indebted to them are requeſted to pay the ſame to the ſubſcribers only; and thoſe who have demands on them are deſired to call for payment.

HAMILTON & SON.

Philadelphia, May 26, 1789.

N. B. SNUFF and TOBACCO manufactured and ſold by them as uſual. 4w.

Hartford county, Maryland, Fifth Mo. May, 11, 1789.

To be Sold by public Vendue,

On the premiſes, on the firſt day of the Seventh Month, July, next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

THAT valuable and well known ſeat for buſineſs formerly occupied by William Cox, deceaſed, on which are a merchant mill with two pair of ſtones, one of them French burrs, a malt-houſe and brew-houſe, the latter lately rebuilt, a convenient ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, ſtore and ſpring-houſe, &c. near 30 acres of meadow ground, 14 whereof are cleared and under graſs, 70 acres of plough-land cleared and under good fence, the reſidue woodland, tolerably well timbered, the whole being about 160 acres. Thoſe who are deſirous of viewing the ſaid place will pleaſe to apply to *William Cox*, living on the premiſes, where attendance will be given on the day of ſale, and the terms made known, by

MARY COXE, Executrix.
JOHN COXE, WILLIAM COXE, } Executors.

To be SOLD or LET,

A Valuable FARM, of 150 acres, 20 thereof beſt watered meadow, and 20 more to be made, an old over ſhot griſt-mill and oil mill, with other large buildings, orchards, &c. ſituate in Bethel townſhip, Tulpehocken ſettlement, about 25 miles weſt of the town of Reading; alſo a new griſt and ſaw mill, with 300 or 600 acres of good land, buildings, &c. in Liken's valley, on Wiconeſky creek, about 40 miles weſt of Reading, all in Berks county. And ſeveral tracts of excellent land, with mill ſeats and meadowing, in Berks and Northumberland counties as above; or, to accommodate farmers and others having many ſons to ſettle, will exchange them for leſſer tracts of old land, in Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery or Cheſter counties.

Alſo to be ſold by the ſubſcriber, the beſt kind of

BOULTING CLOTHS,

Warranted good and ſuitable for every branch of the boulting buſineſs; as he has had 40 years experience in millering, importing and ſelling boulting cloths, on reaſonable terms, in Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia. c 3 M

March 10, 1789. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

American Editions.

JUST PUBLISHED, *and Sold by*

WILLIAM SPOTSWOOD,

Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

1. A Hiſtory of the late Siege of Gibraltar, with a deſcription and account of that garriſon. By a Captain in the late 72d regiment. The fourth edition, with a copious table of contents. *Price*, bound, 6*ſ*.

*** The above hiſtory of the ſiege of Gibraltar has been compiled from obſervations, daily noted down upon the ſpot; aſſiſted by the information and remarks of ſeveral reſpectable characters, who alſo were eye-witneſſes of the tranſactions therein recorded. It muſt be remembered, that the hiſtory of this ſiege is not that of a *month*, or of a *year*, but that it embraces a period of near FOUR YEARS, exhibiting a ſeries of operations perhaps unparalelled.

2. The Beauties of Sterne; including all the pathetic tales, and moſt diſtinguiſhed obſervations on life. The 10th edition, with conſiderable additions. *Price* 4*ſ*2.---Nine large editions of the Beauties of Sterne have now paſſed the preſs, which, in ſo ſhort a time, is a ſtriking teſt of its ſuperior excellence over every other ſelection of proſe beauties extant. Two pleaſing Epitaphs from the Annual Regiſter are introduced into *this* edition, which, with the pieces prefixed to the former editions, are the beſt poetic productions that have yet appeared in praiſe of this favorite author.

3. Ela, or the Deluſions of the Heart; a tale founded on facts. To which are added, Henry and Emma, a poem, by M. Prior, Eſquire: alſo the Deſerted Village, a poem, by O. Goldſmith, Eſquire. *Price*, ſewed, 2*ſ*6.

4. The Apollo; being a collection of ſuch Engliſh Songs as are moſt eminent for poetical merit. To which is added, a table of firſt lines, with the authors names annexed. *Price*, ſewed, 2*ſ*6.

5. The Life of Baron Frederick Trenk.---Tranſlated from the German by Thomas Holcroft. *Price*, bound, 8*ſ*4.

†‡† Subſcriptions received by ſaid SPOTSWOOD for the *Columbian Magazine*, *American Muſeum*, and *Maſſachuſetts Magazine*, and forwarded as ſoon as publiſhed to any part of the United States.

The Copartnerſhip of

Pragers, Liebaert, & Co.

Being expired this day,

ALL perſons who have demands on, and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid partnerſhip, are requeſted to apply to the ſubſcribers for ſettlement. PRAGERS, & Co.

Philadelphia, May 19, 1789.

The ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has by him, at his SHOP in Fifth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

REAPING SICKLES,

Of his own Manufacturing, warranted good, which he intends to diſpoſe of, in either ſmall or large quantities, on the moſt reaſonable terms. JACOB ECKFELT.

N. B. Said ECKFELT makes all kinds of other edge tools, both in ſmall and large quantities, alſo moſt kinds of other Blackſmiths work. §

Philadelphia, May 16, 1789.

Three Hundred Dozen of

Graſs and Cradling Scythes,

And a large aſſortment of Sickles,

Either *warranted* or *unwarranted*,

Made by the ſubſcriber, living in Market-ſtreet, next door to the ſign of the Black Horſe, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets.

Alſo the following branches will be carried on at his *Manufactory*,

Spades and Shovels,	*Plain Irons*, *Axes*,
Tobacco Hoes,	*Drawing Knives*.

And as he means to carry on theſe branches extenſively, he expects to merit the favor of his friends in particular, and the public in general, by a ſteady attention, in having them well finiſhed, and ſelling as low as he poſſibly can afford.

3 m THOMAS GOUCHER.

Imported, and to be Sold, wholeſale and retail, by

JACOB PARKE,

On the north-ſide of Market, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia, a general aſſortment of

Ironmongery, *Cutlery*, *Sadlery*, *Glaſs*, *Paints*, &c.

AMONGST WHICH ARE

SMITH's anvils, vizes and files, ſawmill, croſs cut, hand and other ſaws, carpenters planes, chiſſels, plane irons and other tools, ſadlers, ſhoemakers, and coopers tools, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, ſprigs, tacks and ſcrews of all kinds, turkey oil-ſtones, frying-pans, ſhovel and tongs, warming pans, coffee-mills, candleſticks, table knives and forks, Barlow penknives, drawer-furniture and other braſs work, waggon boxes, Crowley and American ſteel, ſheet braſs, bridle bits, ſtirrup irons, girth, ſirſingle and ſtraining webs, ſtaples and plates, curry combs, ſcale beams, ſpades, Spaniſh brown, yellow ochre, Venetian red, Pruſſian blue, vermillion, pummice ſtone, emory, &c. With moſt other kinds of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JUNE, 1789. THE NUMB. 3081.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1789.

By the MAYOR, ALDERMEN and CITIZENS of *Philadelphia.*

An ORDINANCE *for the Regulation of the Market held in High-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, on the fourth and ſeventh days of the week, called Wedneſdays and Saturdays.*

WHEREAS the market held in High-ſtreet on the fourth and ſeventh days of the week, called Wedneſdays and Saturdays, for want of proper regulations, is become very diſorderly, and divers great abuſes have crept into the ſame, to the great injury, as well of the citizens of Philadelphia, as of the inhabitants of the country who frequent the ſame; for remedy thereof,

It is hereby ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, in Common Council aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That a market ſhall be held in the ſaid city every Wedneſday and Saturday in every week throughout the year, to begin at day-light and end at three o'clock in the afternoon, between the firſt day of April and the firſt day of September following, and at four o'clock between the firſt day of September and the firſt day of April following; and that the limits and extent of the ſaid market ſhall, and they are hereby declared to be and extend as follows, to wit: Beginning ſixty feet from the eaſt line of King or Water ſtreet, eaſtward in High-ſtreet, and thence extending weſtward to the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet from Delaware, and from the ſouth ſide of Mulberry-ſtreet to the north ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet, in Front, Second, Third and Fourth-ſtreets, from Delaware, and in Strawberry-alley, Elbow-lane, Lætitia-court and Church-alley; and that within half an hour after the time of ſunriſing on every market day in the year, ſtrong chains or bars, well ſecured, ſhall be ſtretched acroſs the paſſages herein after mentioned, ſufficient to prevent any horſes, cattle, carts or carriages, from entering or paſſing within the incloſures thereby to be made, leaving, nevertheleſs, intervals in proper and convenient places for the paſſage of perſons on foot, that is to ſay:

One ſet of chains or bars extending from the ſouth eaſt corner of the ſouthernmoſt engine houſe, at right angles, to the poſts on the ſouth ſide of High-ſtreet.

One chain acroſs Second-ſtreet, at the diſtance of not more than twelve feet ſouthward from and parallel to the ſouth line of High-ſtreet, from poſt to poſt.

One ſet of chains, bars or ropes, with intervals for foot paſſengers, from the north eaſt corner of the Court-houſe, to the north weſt corner of the Jerſey ſhambles.

One chain, bar or rope, acroſs Third-ſtreet, at the diſtance of not more than twelve feet ſouthward from and parallel to the ſouth line of High-ſtreet, from poſt to poſt.

One ſet of chains, bars or ropes, with intervals for foot paſſengers, from the north eaſt corner of the butchers ſhambles on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, to the north weſt corner of the butchers ſhambles on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet.

One ſet of chains or bars, extending from the ſouth weſt line of the ſhambles near Fourth-ſtreet, to the line of poſts on the ſouth ſide of High-ſtreet. All which chains, bars or ropes ſhall remain ſtretched and fixed from the time aforeſaid, until nine o'clock in the morning, on all market days, between the firſt day of April and the firſt day of September, and until ten o'clock, on all market-days, between the firſt day of September and the firſt day of April progreſſively.

And it is further ordained and enacted, That all perſons following the trade of a butcher, who ſhall frequent the ſaid market, ſhall remove their carts, carriages and horſes wholly without the limits of the ſaid market, before the time of ſtretching and fixing the ſaid chains, bars or ropes, every market day morning, under the penalty of forfeiting the ſum of one dollar for every cart or carriage left by him or them within the limits of the market, to be recovered, with coſts, before the Mayor or any Alderman of the city, as debts under forty ſhillings are recoverable, by any perſon who will ſue for the ſame, one half of which ſum ſhall be for the uſe of the plaintiff, and the other half ſhall go to the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Philadelphia, for the uſe of the city.

And it is further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the eaſt and weſt ſides of Front, and the weſt ſides of Second, Third and Fourth-ſtreets, within the limits of the ſaid market herein abovementioned, ſhall be ſtands for horſes, waggons, carts and carriages, in one ſingle row; each row to be placed as near as poſſible to the poſts by the ſtreet ſides, and leaving the middle and other parts of the ſaid ſtreets open for the paſſage of other horſes and carriages to and from the ſaid market, and that the north ſide of High-ſtreet, within the ſaid limits, ſhall be ſtands for waggons, carts and carriages, in one ſingle row, with their heads pointing weſtward, and placed as near as poſſible to the poſts by the ſtreet ſide, and leaving the ſpace between the carriage ſides and the ſhambles ſouthward open for the paſſage of other horſes and carriages; provided that no horſes or carriages ſhall be placed ſo near to the corners of the ſtreets as to obſtruct the foot walks acroſs the ſtreets, or ſo near to each other as to prevent a foot paſſenger from walking between the tail of one carriage and the horſes of the one next behind.

And it is further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all waggoners and drivers of carriages frequenting the ſaid market ſhall, ſo ſoon as they arrive within the limits aforeſaid, determine for themſelves, whether they will ſell their produce out of their carriages or unlade the ſame and expoſe it in the places herein after appointed for thoſe purpoſes; and thoſe who chooſe to ſell from their waggons or carriages ſhall take their reſpective ſtands forthwith, in the row on one ſide of the ſtreet, in manner and with their horſes heads pointing as aforeſaid, and there remain until their market ſhall be over and they are ready to depart, when they ſhall proceed through the paſſages above directed to be left open without delay, beyond the limits of the market, and thoſe who chooſe to unlade their produce and expoſe it in the market, ſhall proceed through the open paſſages aforeſaid to ſome convenient place as near as poſſible to the market, and there, without delay, unlade it, and immediately remove their carriages into one of the rows of ſtands herein above mentioned, or wholly without the limits of the market.

And it is further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any owner or driver ſhall wilfully drive or place any waggon, cart or carriage within the limits of the ſaid market in a direction contrary to thoſe herein preſcribed, or ſhall leave the ſame in any paſſage hereby directed to be left open longer than is abſolutely neceſſary to unlade the ſame, to the obſtruction of any other waggon, cart or carriage, or when called upon to remove ſhall neglect or refuſe ſo to do and to comply with the directions herein above contained, every perſon ſo offending ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch offence the ſum of one dollar, to be recovered, with coſts, by any perſon, in the manner and for the uſes herein before mentioned.

And it is further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſeveral ſpaces and portions herein after mentioned and deſcribed ſhall be appropriated and uſed by the perſons, and for the uſes next following ſuch deſcriptions, to wit:

The north ſide of High-ſtreet, between the eaſtern limits of the market and the eaſt line of Front-ſtreet, extending 16 feet ſouthward from the poſts, and leaving the breadth of Water-ſtreet open, ſhall be a ſtand for porters' drays.

On the ſouth ſide of High-ſtreet, between the eaſtern limits of the market and the eaſt line of Front-ſtreet, leaving the breadth of Water-ſtreet open, ſhall be a double row of ſtands for the venders of freſh fiſh of all ſorts, facing each other, and extending in lines eaſt and weſt, with their baſkets before them, leaving a paſſage of five feet wide between the baſkets.

The Jerſey ſhambles on both ſides, from the engine houſes to the weſtern extremity thereof, near Second-ſtreet, ſhall be ſtands for the inhabitants of Jerſey to expoſe the produce of their farms for ſale as heretofore; provided always, that no perſon occupying a ſtall or ſtand within or about theſe ſhambles ſhall cut up or ſell beef in leſs quantity than a whole quarter at a time, under the penalty of forfeiting five dollars for every offence, to be recovered with coſts by any perſon, in the manner and for the uſes herein before mentioned.

The ſpace from the chain of the engine-houſes on the ſouth ſide of High-ſtreet, of the breadth of five feet northward of the poſts, and extending weſtward to the eaſt line of Lætitia-court, ſhall be a row of ſtands, facing the north, for ſuch inhabitants of Jerſey as do not frequently attend the market, nor occupy ſtalls in the ſhambles, to expoſe the produce of their farms, and if need be, in crowded markets there ſhall be a row of ſtands of the ſame breadth, for the like purpoſes, on the brick pavement within the poſts facing the ſouth, ſpaces being left in both lines at the diſtance of twenty feet from each other, for buyers to paſs to and from the front of each line.

The ſpace from the weſt line of Lætitia-court, weſtward to the eaſt line of Second-ſtreet, and of the breadth of five feet on each ſide of the poſts, ſhall be a line of ſtands to expoſe for ſale baſkets, cedar coopers wares, and earthen wares, the manufactures of this country; the venders of earthen wares occupying as nearly as poſſible the ſtations they have been accuſtomed heretofore, and paſſages being left in the whole line at the diſtance of twenty feet from each other for buyers to croſs from the brick pavement to the ſhambles.

The ſpace between the weſt ends of the Jerſey ſhambles and the eaſt line of the poſts of Second-ſtreet, leaving intervals for foot paſſengers, ſhall be a double row of ſtands, facing each other, and leaving the paſſage between them as wide as between the ſhambles, for venders of hoſiery and other goods and wares manufactured in this country, and uſually brought to market by the makers.

The ſpace between the chain acroſs Second-ſtreet, ſouthward of High-ſtreet, and the ſouth line of High-ſtreet, ſhall be occupied by the venders of home-made articles.

The ſpace on the ſouth front of the Court-houſe extending five feet therefrom, and leaving the paſſages between them as wide as thoſe under the Court-houſe, ſhall be one row of ſtands, fronting the ſouth, for the venders of garden fruits and garden ſeeds.

The whole ſpace under the Court-houſe, leaving a paſſage of the breadth of the entrance from the eaſt to the weſt into the butchers ſhambles, and croſs paſſages of a convenient breadth north and ſouth, through the arches, ſhall be for ſtands for country people, bringing the produce of their farms to market, as heretofore.

The ſhambles on both ſides, from the weſt end of the court houſe to their end near Third-ſtreet, ſhall be ſtands for butchers as heretofore.

The ſpace under the eaves of the laſt mentioned ſhambles, on the ſouth ſide thereof, of the breadth of five feet, and extending from the court-houſe to the weſt end thereof, ſhall be for a row of ſtands for the inhabitants of the country to expoſe the produce of their farms; but they ſhall leave all the paſſages between the ſtalls of the ſhambles open for buyers to paſs through.

The ſpace from the weſt line of Second ſtreet on the ſouth ſide of High-ſtreet, of the breadth of five feet northward of the poſts, and extending weſtward to the eaſt line of Third-ſtreet, ſhall be for a row of ſtands, facing the north, for expoſing to ſale all manner of roots, herbs and vegetable proviſions, and there ſhall be another row of ſtands of the breadth of five feet, on the brick pavement within the poſts between the ſame limits, facing the ſouth, for the inhabitants of the country to expoſe the produce of their farms, ſpaces being left in both rows at the diſtance of thirty feet from each other, for buyers to paſs to and from the front of each row, and the openings oppoſite to Strawberry-alley, Elbowlane and Mifflin's alley, being left of the whole breadth thereof.

The ſpaces between the ends of the laſt mentioned ſhambles, and the eaſt line of Third-ſtreet, and between the weſt line of Third-ſtreet and the ſhambles to the weſtward thereof, with intervals acroſs for foot paſſengers, ſhall be for double rows of ſtands, facing each other, and leaving the paſſage between them as wide as between the ſaid ſhambles, in common for the venders of country produce and home manufactures, until experience ſhall point out other more particular uſes for them.

The eaſtern moiety of the ſtalls on both ſides of the ſhambles, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, ſhall be for the uſe of the butchers as at preſent, and the weſtern moiety thereof for the uſe of the inhabitants of the country, as provided for by the act of Aſſembly for extending the market.

There ſhall be three lines of ſtands on the ſouth ſide of the ſhambles, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, to wit: under the eaves and on each ſide the line of poſts, facing in the ſame directions, of the ſame breadths, for the ſame reſpective uſes, and the paſſages through them ſhall be kept open in like manner, as are ſeverally provided for the like reſpective purpoſes in the three lines of ſtands between Second and Third-ſtreets.

The ſpace under the eaves of the ſhambles on the north ſide of High-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, being more than is at preſent required to accommodate thoſe who attend the market with herbage and vegetables, there ſhall be a row of ſtands under the eaves of the eaſtern moiety on the north ſide of ſaid ſhambles for the venders of meal of every kind.

And it is further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that all and every the ſpaces within the limits of the market, not herein above appropriated as ſtands for waggons, carts, carriages and horſes, and for expoſing goods and country produce for ſale, ſhall be and they are hereby declared to be open and free from all obſtruction whatſoever, for the more eaſy paſſage of the citizens and others, during the hours of market; and if any perſon ſhall place or keep any thing therein, to hinder the free paſſage of the citizens, and ſhall not forthwith remove ſuch obſtruction upon requeſt, every perſon ſo offending ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of one dollar, to be recovered with coſts by any perſon, in the manner and for the uſes herein before mentioned.

And whereas the introducing of horſes and cattle into a croud is extremely dangerous, eſpecially to women and children, who muſt of neceſſity attend the market, it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the Clerk of the market ſhall, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to provide effectual means, that no horſes or cattle be permitted to enter within the incloſed market through Lætitia-court, Strawberry-alley, Elbow-lane, or any other paſſage whatſoever; and that no cattle of any kind ſhall be brought or expoſed to ſale within the limits of the market herein above deſcribed; and that all cattle brought to this city for ſale ſhall be conducted to the north-eaſt ſide of Dock-ſtreet, between Third-ſtreet and Walnut-ſtreet, which is hereby appointed and appropriated for the purpoſe of a cattle-market, where only they ſhall be ſuffered to ſtand expoſed to ſale every market-day, from ſun-riſe in the morning till one o'clock in the afternoon, and where they ſhall be faſtened by ropes to bars fixed from poſt to poſt, and rings or hooks driven therein; which bars and rings ſhall be provided by the Clerk of the market for that purpoſe, at the expence of the Corporation; and every perſon who ſhall drive any cattle for ſale to any other place in the city ſhall forfeit and pay for every offence the ſum of one dollar, to be recovered with coſts by any perſon, in the manner and for the uſes herein before mentioned.

And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that no perſon exerciſing the trade of a butcher ſhall vend any fleſh meat in any ſtreet in this city, except in the ſhambles of the market, under the penalty of five dollars for every offence, to be recovered with coſts by any perſon, in the manner and for the uſes herein above mentioned.

And it is further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that no butcher or other perſon ſhall ſlaughter or kill any beaſt within the limits of the ſaid market, or lay any garbage, dung or offal therein, under the penalty of forfeiting the ſum of five dollars for every offence, to be recovered with coſts by any perſon, in the manner and for the uſes herein above mentioned.

And it is further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that no perſon whatſoever ſhall at any time, in market-hours or without, ſell or expoſe to ſale, any beer, cyder, or ſpirituous liquors of any kind, mixed or unmixed, by retail, within the limits of the ſaid market, under the penalty of forfeiting the ſum of three dollars for every offence, to be recovered with coſts by any perſon, in the manner and for the uſes herein before mentioned.

And in order to prevent the frauds, abuſes and miſtakes, to which the weighing by ſteel-yards is liable, it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that no ſteel yards ſhall be uſed within the ſaid markets; but all fleſh, flour, and other proviſions of every kind ſold by weight, ſhall be weighed with ſcales and weights duly regulated and ſtamped by the officer legally appointed for that purpoſe, ſuch ſcales and weights to be provided by the ſeller; and if any perſon ſhall be guilty of ſelling by ſteel-yards or by unjuſt weights, or by ſcales falſly balanced, he or ſhe ſhall pay a fine of five dollars, to be recovered with coſts by any perſon, in the manner and for the uſes herein before mentioned.

And whereas the great encreaſe of huckſters within the city for ſome years paſt has tended to enhance the prices of proviſions and neceſſaries of life, has taken many able-bodied people from other more uſeful employments, and they have become an incumbrance and a nuiſance to the city at large, and eſpecially to the ſaid market: It is therefore ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no huckſter or other perſon ſhall purchaſe, with intent to ſell the ſame again, any proviſions or fruit of any kind within the limits of the ſaid market, or at either of the ferries on Delaware, or elſewhere within the ſaid city, before the hour of ten in the morning of any market-day, under the penalty of forfeiting, for every offence, the ſum of three dollars, to be recovered with coſts by any perſon, in the manner and for the uſes herein abovementioned; and that no huckſter or other perſon ſhall ſell or expoſe to ſale, within the limits of the ſaid market, on any day, or at any hour, any proviſions or fruit of any kind whatſoever, which have been purchaſed from the inhabitants of the country bringing or who had brought the ſame within the city for ſale in the ſaid market, under the penalty of forfeiting the ſum of three dollars, to be recovered with coſts by any perſon in the manner and for the uſes herein above-mentioned.

And it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall be the duty of the Clerk or Clerks of the ſaid market, and his or their Deputies, to attend in the ſaid market from the beginning to the end of the hours of market, on market-days, and on ſuch other days and at ſuch other hours as ſhall be neceſſary, in order to enforce obedience to all and every the rules and regulations herein contained, and ſuch other rules and regulations as ſhall from time to time be ordained and enacted, touching the ſaid market: And ten minutes immediately before the fixing the chains herein before directed to be fixed, to cauſe the Court-houſe bell to be rung, in order to give notice to butchers to remove their carts and carriages, as herein before directed; and at ten o'clock, to cauſe the ſaid bell to be rung again, in order to give notice to the huckſters that they are permitted to purchaſe proviſions in the ſaid market; and to prevent all unſound and unwholeſome proviſions from being ſold or expoſed to ſale within the ſame; and to weigh, try and examine all bread, butter, lard and other articles of proviſions, ſold in loaves or lumps, of a given or accuſtomed weight, to ſee that the ſame are of the due weight for which the ſame are offered, or ought to be; and to try all ſcales, weights and meaſures by which any proviſions offered for ſale in the ſaid market are to be weighed or meaſured; and to enforce the payment and recovery of all penalties and forfeitures which, by this ordinance, or by any act of General Aſſembly of this ſtate, or by common law, are inflicted on any perſons offending againſt the rules and regulations of markets in general, or of the ſaid market in particular; and to decide all diſputes and differences which may ariſe in the ſaid market, between buyers and ſellers, touching weight and meaſure of the things bought and ſold; and to examine all perſons ſuſpected of ſelling proviſions as huckſters, at ſecond hand; and to proſecute, according to the directions of this ordinance, all ſuch as ſhall be found offending againſt the ſame; and to collect all and every the rents of the ſtalls in the ſaid market, and forthwith to pay the ſame to the Treaſurer of the Corporation, taking his receipt for the ſame; and to prevent any huckſter or other perſons (except butchers, and country people bringing the produce of their farms

to market for ſale) from expoſing to ſale any goods, wares, merchandizes, proviſions, or other things whatſoever, on any days, or at any hours, but on market-days, and in market-hours; and on market-days, and in market hours, in any other manner, or at other ſtands, than are herein above directed; and to cauſe all the pavements under the ſeveral rows of ſhambles, and under the Court-houſe, to be ſwept, and all dirt, filth and ſnow to be removed from the ſame, into the open ſtreets, by the ſides of the ſhambles, in order that the dirt and filth may be removed by the ſcavengers of the city, at leaſt twice in every week; and if the ſaid ſcavengers ſhall neglect their duty in this behalf, to give information to the Commiſſioners for that purpoſe appointed; and generally to do and perform all things which to the office of Clerk of the market doth or ſhall appertain.

And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Clerk or Clerks of the market who ſhall perform the duties by this ordinance required ſhall be entitled to detain, out of the rents of the ſtalls to be by him and them collected and paid to the Treaſurer, after the rate of two pounds ten ſhillings in every hundred pounds, and no more, for collecting and paying the ſame. And that the Clerks of the market ſhall not receive or take from any perſons whatever, ſtanding in the market, any fee, perquiſite or reward, to their own uſe: And that the Clerks of the market ſhall have and receive for all their ſervices, in performing the duties required by this ordinance, the ſum of two hundred pounds yearly, to be divided equally between them; and the further ſum of fifty pounds yearly ſhall be allowed to them for two or more perſons, who ſhall perform the menial parts of the ſervice; which ſums ſhall be paid in quarterly portions, by orders to be drawn by the Mayor on the Treaſurer of the corporation, and be by him paid out of the monies in his hands, and allowed to him in the ſettlement of his accounts.

And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That each Clerk of the market, before he ſhall enter upon the duties of his office, ſhall, together with two ſureties, to be approved in Common Council, become bound to the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, in the ſum of ſix hundred pounds, with condition thereunder written, that if he ſhall in all things well and faithfully perform all and ſingular the duties herein above required of him, as a Clerk of the market, by an ordinance of the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, paſſed the eighth day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, entituled "An Ordinance for the regulation of the market held in High-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, on the fourth and ſeventh days of the week, called Wedneſdays and Saturdays," and do and ſhall well and truly pay to the Treaſurer of the ſaid corporation for the time being, all and ſingular the monies received by him for the rents of the ſtalls in the ſaid market, deducting only thereout two and a half per centum for collecting and paying the ſame, then this obligation ſhall be void, otherwiſe it ſhall be and remain in full force and virtue.

And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Mayor and the ſeveral Aldermen before whom any of the penalties or forfeitures hereby inflicted ſhall be recovered, ſhall receive and retain one equal moiety of all and every the ſums of money by them ſo adjudged and recovered; and ſhall once in every three months render an account thereof, and of the perſons from whom the ſame ſhall be ſeverally recovered and received, and pay the amount thereof to the Treaſurer of the corporation.

And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That this ordinance ſhall take effect on Monday, the fifteenth day of this inſtant.

Signed, by order of the Board,
SAMUEL POWELL, Mayor.

Enacted and paſſed into an ordinance at Philadelphia, the eighth day of June, Anno Domini one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine.

ANTHONY MORRIS, *Clerk of the Corporation.*

Proceedings of Congreſs.

Houſe *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

MONDAY, June 8, 1789.

Mr. Madiſon, agreeably to notice, moved, that the Houſe now form itſelf into a committee of the whole, upon the ſtate of the Union, to take into conſideration the ſubject of amendments, agreeably to the fifth article of the conſtitution.

Mr. Smith (of South-Carolina) ſuggeſted the inexpediency of taking up the ſubject at the preſent moment in a committee of the whole, while matters of the greateſt importance, and of immediate conſequence, were laying unfiniſhed. The great buſineſs of the revenue appeared to him to claim a conſtant and uninterrupted attention, till compleated---he moved therefore, that, inſtead of referring the ſubject to a committee of the whole, a ſelect committee ſhould be raiſed, to take into conſideration the amendments propoſed by the ſeveral ſtates.

Mr. Jackſon---I am oppoſed, Sir, to taking up the ſubject of amendments to the conſtitution, till we have had ſome experience of its good or bad qualities. The conſtitution may be compared to a ſhip that has never yet put to ſea; ſhe is now laying in the dock; we have had no trial as yet; we do not know how ſhe may ſteer; what ſort of a helm ſhe carries; we cannot determine with preciſion, whether ſhe ſails upon an even keel or no. Upon experiment ſhe may prove faultleſs, or her defects may be very obvious; but the preſent is not the time for alterations. Very important and urgent buſineſs now requires the attention of this honorable body; buſineſs of ſuch conſequence as that of revenue, without which the conſtitution is of very little importance in itſelf conſidered. Should amendments now be taken up, it will be months, perhaps, before we can get through with them; mean time, the important intereſts of our conſtituents are ſacrificed. The ſtate that I have the honor to repreſent has ratified the conſtitution, without ſpecifying any amendments; they are ſatisfied with it in its preſent form, till experience ſhall point out its defects. I move therefore, Sir, that the conſideration of the ſubject of amendments be poſtponed till the firſt day of March, 1790.

Mr. Goodhue obſerved, that though he conſidered it as being premature to take up the ſubject of amendments at the preſent time, yet he could not conceive the propriety of poſtponing the matter to ſo long a period. It certainly was the general idea that amendments ſhould be conſidered, and a regard to the wiſhes of our conſtituents required that they ſhould be attended to as ſoon as the public intereſt permitted.

Mr. Burke made ſome objections of a ſimilar import with thoſe which fell from Mr. Goodhue, and thought that the ſubject of the revenue was of the greateſt importance to be immediately attended to.

Mr. Madiſon obſerved, that the ſubject had been poſtponed from time to time, that the members might have opportunity more fully to make up their judgments upon it---a fortnight has elapſed ſince the firſt aſſigned period, and if the motion for a further diſtant period ſhould be adopted, it would be conſtrued into a deſign to take no ſerious notice of the buſineſs. The propoſitions for amendments to the Conſtitution came from various quarters, and thoſe the moſt reſpectable; and therefore to give ſome degree of ſatisfaction, it ſeemed neceſſary that Congreſs ſhould as ſoon as poſſible attend to the wiſhes of their conſtituents. He did not propoſe that a full inveſtigation ſhould *immediately* be gone into, but, to quiet the apprehenſions of a great many perſons reſpecting the ſecuring certain rights, which it was ſuppoſed were not ſufficiently guarded, he thought it neceſſary, that Congreſs ſhould commence the enquiry, and place the matter in ſuch a train, as to inſpire a reaſonable hope and expectation that full juſtice would eventually be done to ſo important a ſubject---He therefore renewed his motion for the houſe to go into a committee of the whole, that the inveſtigation of the buſineſs might at leaſt commence.

Mr. Sherman ſuppoſed, that taking up the ſubject of amendments at this time would alarm more perſons than would have their apprehenſions quieted thereby; he thought that the neceſſity of amendments would be beſt pointed out by the defects which experience may diſcover in the Conſtitution.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing the Houſe, that they had concurred in their vote of the 28th May----by which every member is to be furniſhed with a compleat ſet of the journals of the late Congreſs.

Mr. White obſerved, that the ſubject of amendments was of very extenſive importance: he ſuppoſed that the Houſe could not, with any propriety, defer their conſideration any longer; for although the conſtitution had been ſo generally ratified, yet it was evident that alterations and amendments were expected by perhaps a majority of the people at large.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) then introduced a propoſition for the appointment of a ſelect committee, to take the buſineſs into conſideration, and report.

Mr. Page was in favor of a committee of the whole, and urged the propriety of commencing the enquiry without any further delay, as a meaſure that would be productive of very happy conſequences.

Mr. Vining was oppoſed to the meaſure for ſeveral reaſons---the incompleteneſs of the revenue and judiciary ſyſtems; theſe, he urged, ought to be finiſhed previous to a diſcuſſion of amendments: The judiciary ſyſtem may provide a remedy for ſome of the defects complained of---and without giving the conſtitution any operation, it was impoſſible to determine what were defects, or not---and what alterations were neceſſary. He further obſerved, that he conceived it neceſſary, previous to any diſcuſſion of the ſubject, that it ſhould be aſcertained whether two-thirds of the Houſe and Senate were in favor of entering upon the buſineſs: he ſuppoſed that the voice of two thirds were as requiſite to ſanction the *expediency* of the meaſure, as they were to the *adoption* of amendments. He was fully of opinion, that experience alone could aſcertain the real qualities of the conſtitution. The people are waiting with anxiety for the operation of the government. What have Congreſs done? Have they paſſed a revenue law? Is not the revenue daily eſcaping us? Is it not of immenſe conſequence to compleat the ſyſtem? Let us not perplex ourſelves, by introduing one weighty and important queſtion after another, till ſome deciſions are made: This mode of introducing one piece of buſineſs, before a former one is compleated, tends to confuſe the mind, and incapacitate it from doing full juſtice to any ſubject. He hoped, therefore, that the Houſe would not go into a committee of *the whole* upon this buſineſs.

Mr. Madiſon conceded to the motion for chuſing a ſelect committee. He then obſerved, that he thought it would be attended with ſalutary effects, ſhould Congreſs devote, at the preſent time, ſo much at leaſt as one day to this buſineſs, to convince the world that the friends of the conſtitution were as firm friends to liberty as thoſe who had oppoſed it: The advocates for amendments are numerous and reſpectable; ſome alteration of the conſtitution lays with great weight upon their minds; they merit conſideration. He urged the expediency of the meaſure, from the ſituation of Rhode-Iſland and North-Carolina. He had no doubt that it would conciliate them towards the union, and induce them to unite, and again become branches of the great American family. He was, he obſerved, in favour of ſundry alterations or amendments to the conſtitution---he ſuppoſed that they could be made without injury to the ſyſtem. He did not wiſh a reconſideration of the whole; but ſuppoſed that alterations might be made without affecting the eſſential principles of the conſtitution, which would meet with univerſal approbation; theſe, he would propoſe, ſhould be incorporated in the body of the conſtitution. He then mentioned the ſeveral objections which had been made by ſeveral of the ſtates, and by people at large.---A bill of rights has been the great object contended for---but this was one of thoſe amendments which he had not ſuppoſed very eſſential. The freedom of the preſs, and the rights of conſcience, thoſe choiceſt flowers in the prerogative of the people, are not guarded by the Britiſh conſtitution. With reſpect to theſe, apprehenſions had been entertained of their inſecurity under the new conſtitution; a bill of rights, therefore, to quiet the minds of people upon theſe points, may be ſalutary. He then adverted to the ſeveral bills of rights, which were annexed to the conſtitutions of individual ſtates; the great object of theſe was, to limit and qualify the powers of government---to guard againſt the encroachment of the executive. In the fœderal government, the executive is the weakeſt---the great danger lies not in the executive, but in the great body of the people---in the diſpoſition which the majority always diſcovers, to bear down and depreſs the minority.

In ſtating objections which had been made to affixing a bill of rights to the conſtitution, Mr. Madiſon obſerved, that objections to a continental bill of rights applied equally to their adoption by the ſtates. The objection to a bill of rights, from the powers delegated by the conſtitution, being defined and limited, has weight, while the government confines itſelf to thoſe ſpecified limits: but inſtances may occur, in which thoſe limits may be exceeded, by virtue of a conſtruction of that clauſe empowering Congreſs to make all neceſſary laws to carry the conſtitution into execution. The article of general warrants may be inſtanced. It has been obſerved, that the conſtitution does not repeal the ſtate bills of rights; to this it may be replied, that ſome of the ſtates are without any---and that articles contained in thoſe that have them are very improper, and infringe upon the rights of human nature in ſeveral reſpects. It has been ſaid, that bills of rights have been violated; but does it follow from thence that they do not produce ſalutary effects? This objection may be urged againſt every regulation whatever. From theſe and other conſiderations, Mr. Madiſon inferred the expediency of a declaration of rights, to be incorporated in the conſtitution.

Mr. Madiſon further obſerved, That the proportion of Repreſentatives had been objected to---and particularly the diſcretionary power of diminiſhing the number.---There is an impropriety in the Legiſlature's determining their own compenſation, with a power to vary its amount.---The rights of conſcience; liberty of the preſs; and trial by jury, ſhould be ſo ſecured, as to put it out of the power of the Legiſlature to infringe them.---Fears reſpecting the judiciary ſyſtem ſhould be entirely done away----and an expreſs declaration made, that all rights not expreſly given up are retained.---He wiſhed, that a declaration upon theſe points might be attended to---and if the conſtitution can be made better in the view of its moſt ſanguine ſupporters, by making ſome alterations in it, we ſhall not act the part of wiſe men not to do it. ----He therefore moved for the appointment of a committee, to propoſe amendments, which ſhould be laid before the Legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates, agreeably to the 5th article of the conſtitution.

Mr. Jackſon obſerved, That the Honorable gentleman's ingenious detail, ſo far from convincing him of the expediency of bringing forward the ſubject of amendments at this time, had confirmed him in the contrary opinion: The proſpect which ſuch a diſcuſſion opened was wide and extenſive, and would preclude other buſineſs, of much greater moment at the preſent juncture---He differed widely from the Gentleman, with regard to bills of rights---ſeveral of the ſtates had no ſuch bills---Rhode Iſland had none---there, liberty was carried to exceſs, and licentiouſneſs triumphed---In ſome ſtates, which had ſuch a nominal ſecurity, the encroachments upon the rights of the people had been moſt complained of.---The preſs, Mr. Jackſon obſerved, is unboundedly free---a recent inſtance of which the Houſe had witneſſed in an attack upon one of its members.---A bill of rights is a mere *ignis fatuus*, amuſing by appearances, and leading often to dangerous concluſions.---I repeat it, Sir, the preſent is not the time to bring forward amendments----they muſt be ſpeculative and theoretical in the very nature of things, and may themſelves be the ſubjects of future amendments.---This conſideration points out, in the ſtrongeſt manner, the propriety of waiting the reſult of experiment, to determine the merits of the conſtitution: To that let us refer the ſubject, and not waſte our time in uſeleſs ſpeculations.

Mr. Gerry thought it unneceſſary to go into a committee of the whole upon this ſubject at the preſent moment.---He did not think ſuch a ſtep neceſſary to ſatisfy the people, who are fully ſenſible that Congreſs is now engaged in the great objects of the government---he wiſhed, however, that as early a day as poſſible might be aſſigned, that the mode of another convention might not be thought of---in which we might loſe the moſt eſſential parts of the conſtitution----he obſerved, that he was not a blind admirer of the ſyſtem, there were defects as well as beauties in it ---but as it was now become the conſtitution of the Union, he conceived that the ſalvation of the country depended upon its eſtabliſhment, amended or not.---He was further in favor of an earlier day, on account of North-Carolina and Rhode-Iſland, as the acceſſion of theſe ſtates to the Union was very deſirable, and good policy dictated that every proper ſtep ſhould be taken to expedite that event.---He was oppoſed to referring the matter to a ſelect committee---as derogatory to the dignity of the ſtates----he conceived the whole of the amendments propoſed by the ſeveral Conventions ſhould come immediately before the Houſe----The faith of Congreſs ought to be conſidered as pledged to take up this buſineſs upon the moſt extenſive ſcale---He therefore moved, that all the various propoſitions for amendments ſhould be referred to a committee of the whole, and that an early day be aſſigned to go into a full inveſtigation of the ſubject---and propoſed the firſt Monday in July.

Several other gentlemen ſpoke upon the ſubject, when

Mr. Madiſon aroſe, and withdrew his laſt motion for a ſelect committee, and then ſubmitted to the Houſe a reſolve comprizing a number of amendments to be incorporated in the conſtitution; theſe he read for the conſideration of the Houſe.

Mr. Livermore was oppoſed to this reſolve---he conceived it entirely improper for any individual member to propoſe any particular number of amendments, which do not take up the different amendments propoſed by the ſeveral ſtates.

Mr. Page and Mr. Lee ſeverally roſe to juſtify Mr. Madiſon: they thought themſelves under great obligations to him, and conceived that the mode he had adopted was juſt and fair; and calculated to bring the attention of the Houſe to a propper point in determining the ſubject.

Mr. Madiſon obſerved, that it was neceſſary the ſubject ſhould be brought forward in ſome form or other. After waiting a conſiderable time for others to do it, he had thought proper to propoſe the form now ſubmitted to the Houſe. Newſpapers and pamphlets were the repoſitories of the ſeveral amendments; thoſe were not the proper ſources; the reſolve is now before the Houſe, and they may do what they think proper with it.

Mr. Lawrence moved, that the reſolve introduced by Mr. Madiſon ſhould be ſubmitted to the conſideration of a committee of the whole on the ſtate of the Union.

Mr. Boudinot propoſed a ſelect committee, to conſiſt of a member from each ſtate.

After a few more obſervations, the motion of Mr. Lawrence being put, was carried in the affirmative. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, June 9, 1789.

Upon motion it was voted, that this day fortnight the Houſe will reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole, to take into conſideration the report of the committee reſpecting the enrollment, atteſtation, &c. of the acts of Congreſs.

It was moved, that the rule of the Houſe which enjoins a diviſion of the members, in caſe of doubt as to the deciſion of any queſtion, ſhould be amended, by ſaying, that the members in the affirmative ſhould riſe in their places, and ſtand till counted---this motion obtained:

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, and reſumed the bill on the collection of the revenue.

Ports of delivery under conſideration.

Previous to making any further nomination of ſuch ports, it was moved, that the ſhores, bays, rivers, creeks and harbours, be divided into as many diſtricts as there are ports of entry in the United States. This motion, after a diſcuſſion, was adopted.

It was moved to inſert a clauſe, whereby maſters of ſhips and other veſſels loaded with goods, wares and merchandize, and bound into the United States from any foreign port, ſhould be obliged to produce duplicate manifeſtoes of their reſpective cargoes, to any officers of the cuſtoms that may demand the ſame, previous to their entering the ports of deſtination.

This motion gave riſe to a lengthy converſation, which terminated in withdrawing the motion.

WEDNESDAY, June 10, 1789.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment, and reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the bill for collecting the impoſt.

Having, after much debate, made ſome progreſs, the committee roſe and reported, and the Houſe adjourned till to-morrow.

THURSDAY, June 11.

The Houſe went into a committee on the bill to regulate the collection of the impoſt.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Parker, a clauſe was added to the bill declaring that foreign ſhips ſhould be reſtricted to certain ports, which only they may enter and diſcharge their cargoes. Theſe ports are yet to be enumerated.

On motion of Mr. Fitzſimons, an additional clauſe was added, reſtricting ſhips arriving from India or China to certain ports, at which only they may enter and diſcharge their cargoes. Theſe ports are yet to be enumerated.

Some farther progreſs was made in the bill, and ſeveral other amendments agreed to,

When the committee roſe, and the Houſe adjourned.

FRIDAY, June 12, 1789.

A meſſage was received from the Senate returning the bill for levying a duty on imports, with ſeveral amendments; ſome of theſe amendments reduce the duties on certain articles very conſiderably, to wit: Molaſſes, from 5 to 2 and an half cents per gallon. Rum from 15 to 10.---Madeira Wine from 25 to 18, and other wines from 15 to 10, &c.

Theſe amendments were laid on the table.

The Houſe made ſome further progreſs in the bill for regulating the collection of the duties.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

SATURDAY, June 13, 1789.

The Houſe went into a committee, and ſpent conſiderable time in the conſideration of the bill to regulate the collection of the impoſt. Having propoſed ſeveral amendments to the bill, the committee roſe, and the Houſe referred the ſaid bill with the amendments to a ſpecial committee, conſiſting of Meſſrs. Goodhue, Fitzſimons, Lawrence, Livermore, Burke, Jackſon and Sherman; who are to report a new bill agreeable to the amendments.

Mr. Gerry propoſed a reſolution, that it ſhould be a ſtanding order of the Houſe in future always to adjourn from Friday to Monday. This was laid on the table for farther conſideration.

Mr. Leonard propoſed a reſolution, that the conſtitution ſhould be prefixed to the firſt volume of laws to be printed. This reſolution was alſo laid on the table for conſideration.

Adjourned till Monday.

SAVANNA. May 28.

Extract of a letter from Colonel Maxwell to Lieut. Col. Fiſhbourn, dated Midway (Liberty County) May 24.

" Laſt Tueſday there was a trail of Indians diſcovered, making for this ſettlement, by a few men employed as ſpies. I immediately iſſued orders for embodying the militia, and three ſmall parties were collected on the frontiers that night. On Wedneſday morning, as ſoon as Dr. Le Conte's Negroes turned out of the fort, the Indians attempted to ſeize on them. Six fellows went out with guns; as ſoon as the Negroes diſcovered the Indians, they made back for the fort, and the Indians purſued them; there were ſome Negroes in the fort with arms, who, with the Doctor, fired on them, whilſt thoſe who went out armed attacked them in the rear, which ſoon made them retreat, with ſome loſs, to a fence, where they kept up a heavy fire at the fort, for ſome time, without effect. They carried off three Negroes. Several parties of men ſoon got to the place, but purſued without waiting to collect a force ſufficient to attack them. Captain Fraſer, with a ſmall party, came up with them on the ſide of a ſwamp, which they immediately ran into, and prevented his charging them. It appears from the beſt accounts, that there are at leaſt fifty in that party. The next morning they killed a man at a plantation of Capt. Sanders's, juſt below the one which he now plants; and on Friday night they attacked a ſmall guard within a mile and an half of me, the guard beat them off with the loſs of one man killed. They carried off a Negroe wench and a child a ſmall diſtance from the place, ſtabbed the wench in ſeveral places with a knife, ſcalped her, and killed the child; the wench has come in, but is not expected to live. Yeſterday evening, at Mr. Stephen Baker's, three of his Negroes went over the fence, who were fired on, and a wench killed and ſcalped. An attempt to plunder was likewiſe made at Mr. James Wood's on Friday, but the Negroes diſcovered the ſavages at a diſtance, and made their eſcape. They ſeem to have ſeparated into ſmall parties, and to be all round us. A party is to go out to morrow morning. It is thought, by the different trails that have been diſcovered ſince, that there are other parties come into the ſettlements beſides that which attacked Le Conte; if ſo, there is no telling what their numbers are."

The two men killed by the Indians in Liberty county were, Mr. Grimes and Mr. James Cole.

Regimental Orders, Savanna, May 26.

An expreſs having this moment arrived from Col. Maxwell, of Liberty County, giving a diſtreſſing and very alarming account of the depredations and murders committed by the Indians, at Le Conte's fort, and the frontiers of this county, it is therefore ordered, that the militia of Chatham county do hold themſelves in readineſs to march at a moment's warning. For the preſent the Great and Little Ogechee companies, under proper officers, will march immediately for Le Conte's fort; a Captain's command of the militia in town, and its environs, will march with all diſpatch for Fort-Man, where they will take poſſeſſion of the fort, and govern themſelves in ſuch a manner as will prevent any impoſition from the enemy; Captain Lloyd will alſo furniſh one piece of artillery, under proper officers and men, to attend this detachment; and the Major will command the whole. The Adjutant will order a town guard for duty immediately, to be kept at the Court-houſe, commanded by a ſubaltern, who will mount guard every evening at ſeven o'clock, to patrole the town, and prevent a ſurprize; the officer will call on the commandant for private orders.

BEN. FISHBOURN, Lieut. Col. Commandant of the Chatham militia.

PROVIDENCE, May 30.

On Thurſday arrived the Brig Ranger, Captain Cahoon, from a whaling voyage, with 500 barrels of oil.

Captain Mooers, in a whaling brig from this port, was at Martin's Bay, near the Cape of Good Hope, in February laſt, and had then taken about 500 barrels of oil.

NEW-YORK, June 12.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated June 4.

" There has been three important ſeizures of goods made by the revenue officers within theſe few days. This will pave the way for an efficient execution of the new laws.

" Since ſealing the letter, I am credibly informed that a motion has been made in the General Court by Mr. Henſhaw, that a joint committee be appointed to prepare an addreſs to the Preſident of the United States, congratulating him on his appointment---expreſſing the attachment of the legiſlature to his perſon---and their intention to give every aſſiſtance to his exertions for promoting the common good, agreeably the Fœderal Conſtitution. The motion being ſeconded, paſſed in the affirmative unanimouſly. Mr. Henſhaw, Dr. Jarvis, and Mr. Maſon, were choſen on the part of the Houſe."

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 17.

A Correſpondent has favored us with the following copy of the Reſolution propoſed by the Hon. Mr. MADISON, *in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, on Monday, the 8th inſtant, when the ſubject of* AMENDMENTS *was under conſideration:*

Reſolved. That the following amendments ought to be propoſed by Congreſs to the Legiſlatures of the ſtates, to become, if ratified by three fourths thereof, part of the conſtitution of the United States.

Firſt. That there be prefixed to the conſtitution a declaration---That all power is originally veſted in, and conſequently derived from the people.

That government is inſtituted, and ought to be exerciſed for the benefit of the people; which conſiſts in the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the right of acquiring and uſing property, and generally of purſuing and obtaining happineſs and ſafety.

That the people have an indubitable, unalienable and indefeaſible right to reform or change their government, whenever it be found adverſe or inadequate to the purpoſes of its inſtitution.

Secondly. That in article 1ſt, ſection 2, clauſe 3, theſe words be ſtruck out, to wit, " The number of repreſentatives ſhall not exceed one for every thirty thouſand, but each ſtate ſhall have at leaſt one repreſentative, and until ſuch enumeration ſhall be made." And that in place thereof be inſerted theſe words, to wit, " After the firſt actual enumeration, there ſhall be one repreſentative for every thirty thouſand, until the number ſhall amount to after which the proportion ſhall be ſo regulated by Congreſs, that the number ſhall never be leſs than nor more than but each ſtate ſhall, after the firſt enumeration, have at leaſt two repreſentatives; and prior thereto."

Thirdly. That in article 1ſt, ſection 6, clauſe 1, there be added, to the end of the firſt ſentence, theſe words, to wit:---" But no law varying the compenſation laſt aſcertained ſhall operate before the next enſuing election of repreſentatives."

Fourthly. That in article 1ſt, ſection 9, between clauſes 3 and 4, be inſerted theſe clauſes, to wit: The civil rights of none ſhall be abridged on account of their religious belief or worſhip, nor ſhall any national religion be eſtabliſhed, nor ſhall the full and equal rights of conſcience be in any manner or on any pretext infringed.

The people ſhall not be deprived or abridged of their right to ſpeak, to write, or to publiſh their ſentiments; and the freedom of the preſs, as one of the great bulwarks of liberty, ſhall be inviolable.

The people ſhall not be reſtrained from peaceably aſſembling and conſulting for their common good; nor from applying to the legiſlature by petitions or remonſtrances, for redreſs of their grievances.

The right of the people to keep and bear arms ſhall not be infringed, a well armed and well regulated militia being the beſt ſecurity of a free country: But no perſon, religiouſly ſcrupulous of bearing arms, ſhall be compelled to render military ſervice in perſon.

No ſoldier ſhall in time of peace be quartered in any houſe, without conſent of the owner; nor at any time, but in a manner warranted by law.

No perſon ſhall be ſubject, except in caſes of impeachment, to more than one puniſhment, or one trial for the ſame offence; nor ſhall be compelled to be a witneſs againſt himſelf; nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due proceſs of law; nor be obliged to relinquiſh his property, where it may be neceſſary for public uſe, without a juſt compenſation.

Exceſſive bail ſhall not be required, nor exceſſive fines impoſed, nor cruel and unuſual puniſhments inflicted.

The rights of the people to be ſecured in their perſons, their houſes, their papers and their other property, from all unreaſonable ſearches and ſeizures, ſhall not be violated by warrants iſſued without probable cauſe, ſupported by oath or affirmation, or not particularly deſcribing the places to be ſearched, or the perſons or things to be ſeized.

In all criminal proſecutions, the accuſed ſhall enjoy the right to a ſpeedy and public trial, to be informed of the cauſe and nature of the accuſation, to be confronted with his accuſers, and the witneſſes againſt him; to have a compulſory proceſs for obtaining witneſſes in his favor; and to have the aſſiſtance of counſel for his defence.

The exceptions here or elſewhere in the conſtitution, made in favor of particular rights, ſhall not be ſo conſtrued, as to diminiſh the juſt importance of other rights retained by the people; or as to enlarge the powers delegated by the conſtitution; but either as actual limitations of ſuch powers, or as inſerted merely for greater caution.

Fifthly. That in article 1ſt, ſection 10, between clauſes 1 and 2, be inſerted the following clauſe, to wit:

No ſtate ſhall violate the equal rights of conſcience, or the freedom of the preſs, or the trial by jury in criminal caſes.

Sixthly. That in article 3d, ſection 2, be annexed to the end of clauſe 2d, theſe words, to wit: But no appeal to ſuch court ſhall be allowed where the value in controverſy ſhall not amount to dollars: nor ſhall any fact triable by jury, according to the courſe of common law, be otherwiſe re-examinable, than may conſiſt with the principles of common law.

Seventhly. That in article 3d, ſection 2, the third clauſe be ſtruck out, and in its place be inſerted the clauſes following, to wit:

The trial of all crimes (except in caſes of impeachments, and caſes ariſing in the land or naval forces, or the militia, when in actual ſervice in time of war or public danger,) ſhall be by an impartial jury of freeholders of the vicinage, with the requiſite of unanimity for conviction, of the right of challenge, and other accuſtomed requiſites; and in all crimes puniſhable with loſs of life or member, preſentment of indictment by a grand jury ſhall be an eſſential preliminary, provided that in caſes of crimes committed within any county which may be in poſſeſſion of an enemy, or in which a general inſurrection may prevail, the trial may by law be authoriſed in ſome other county of the ſame ſtate, as near as may be to the ſeat of the offence.

In caſes of crimes committed not within any county, the trial may be in ſuch county as the laws ſhall have preſcribed. In ſuits at common law between man and man, the trial by jury, as one of the beſt ſecurities to the rights of the people, ought to remain inviolate.

Eighthly. That immediately after article 6th be inſerted, as article 7th, the clauſes following, to wit:

The power delegated by this conſtitution, and appropriated to the departments to which they are reſpectively diſtributed: ſo that the legiſlative department ſhall never exerciſe the powers veſted in the executive or judicial; nor the executive exerciſe the powers veſted in the legiſlative or judicial; nor the judicial exerciſe the powers veſted in the legiſlative or executive departments.

The powers not delegated by this conſtitution, nor prohibited by it to the ſtates, are reſerved to the ſtates reſpectively.

Ninthly. That article 7th be numbered as article 8th.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York to his friend in this city, dated June 8.

" The impoſt bill ſtill hangs in the Senate, where many of the propoſed duties are much reduced.---And the impolitic ſyſtem of *diſcrimination* between ſtates in alliance, or otherwiſe, done away."

On laſt Thurſday evening was married, Dr. *George Buchanan*, of Baltimore, in Maryland, to Miſs *Lætitia M'Kean*, ſecond daughter of the Hon. Thomas M'Kean, Eſquire, Chief Juſtice of this ſtate

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For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* Conſtitution *of* Pennſylvania.

NUMBER III.

On the EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

IT is unneceſſary to extract the 19th ſection of the conſtitution, to ſhew the powers of the Executive Council. Their number and expence are well known. I object in this place only to their number and dependence upon the Aſſembly. While acts of the Council are conducted by ballot, no one man can ever be made reſponſible for them. Hence we may groan under evils, without a power of redreſſing them.

The Executive Council is uſeleſs and burthenſome, every farthing paid them, except the ſalary to the Preſident, being abſolutely thrown away. Where could the idea of an Executive Council ſpring from. Does not the very eſſence of the executive part of government conſiſt in vigour, diſpatch and ſecrecy? But is it probable (I might have ſaid poſſible) that theſe will be found in a numerous Aſſembly, and ſuch is the Executive Council of Pennſylvania?---Muſt not their operations be neceſſarily ſlow, and languid in proportion? And if ſecrecy is neceſſary (which it certainly ſometimes is) will it probably be preſerved? ---Will they not, with the moſt upright intentions, often differ, and draw different, if not contrary ways? And muſt not the wheels of government be thereby clogged and retarded? But ſuppoſe, for a moment, that it was really uſeful, it is improperly conſtructed; for the moſt inſignificant county has an equal repreſentation with the moſt populous, which is inconſiſtent with the principles of equal government, and contrary to the 17th ſection of the conſtitution. Indeed, the buſineſs Council have in general to do is of ſo trifling a nature, that, were it not for the *expence*, this would be of little importance---but it is a *growing* expence. The counties are increaſing, and with them the number of Councillors, and the Council thereby becomes more unwieldy and uſeleſs. It is not extravagant to ſuppoſe they may in time amount to fifty---the expence will then be near ſeventeen thouſand pounds a year---a curious ſyſtem of executive government!---a happy proſpect for poſterity!

On the DEPENDENCE *of the* JUDGES *eſtabliſhed by the Conſtitution of* Pennſylvania.

By the 23d ſection of the conſtitution it is declared, " That the " Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature ſhall have fixed ſala- " ries, be commiſſioned for ſeven years *only*, though capable of re- " appointment at the end of that term, but removable for miſbe- " haviour at *any time* by the General Aſſembly."--

This ſection of the conſtitution annihilates the liberties of Pennſylvania at a ſingle blow. Courts of Juſtice ſhould be in a free country, what the powers of conſcience are in the human mind. They ſhould be incapable of influence or corruption. For this purpoſe, they ſhould be independent---*wholly* independent of the Aſſembly---of the Council---nay more, of the people. Liberty, property and life are held by a precarious tenure, where this is not the caſe. The independence of the Judges in England has preſerved the Courts of Weſtminſter from the infection that pervades every other part of the government of Britain. Even the King himſelf has often been worſted at theſe courts, in diſputes with the meaneſt of his ſubjects. By our conſtitution, it is not ſufficient that the Judges are made dependent on the Council, but they are made dependent likewiſe on the Aſſembly, not only for their ſalaries, but for their continuance in office. They may be removed for miſbehaviour at any time. The Aſſembly alone are to be the Judges of their miſbehaviour. They are to be at once the accuſers, the witneſſes, and the judges. Good heavens! who is ſafe in Pennſylvania, under ſuch a government? We owe it to the goodneſs of Providence, in reſtraining the uſual tempers of men in power, that we enjoy at this day the ſhadow of liberty in Pennſylvania. It is the faſhion of the day to rule juſtly. But can we promiſe that this faſhion will deſcend to our poſterity? or that we ſhall poſſeſs it ſeven years hence? No---we cannot. Say not, my fellow citizens, that it will be time enough to alter the conſtitution, when we feel its tyranny. It will *then* be too late. The men who will let looſe all the evils of the conſtitution upon you, will derive too great advantages from your oppreſſions to conſent to alter any part of it. They will probably retort your own language upon you, and confute all your complaints, by extracts from the proteſts and addreſſes of the Minority of the Cenſors and Aſſembly-men.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Catharine Diemer's infallible UNCTION or OINTMENT for the SCALD HEAD is to be ſold by the ſubſcriber, living in *Campington*, between the ſign of the Lion and Liberty Cock, in Second-ſtreet, *Philadelphia*.

SAID univerſal Ointment heals and eradicates the aboveſaid Scald Head entirely, without any pain, which ſeveral hundred formerly afflicted perſons, reſiding in the neighbouring ſtates, can teſtify, ſome of whom had been in a very diſtreſſing ſituation with that malady for 40 years paſt, and by this valuable Ointment perefectly cured of this long and loathſome leproſy; alſo a number of poor children, two years old, who have ſuffered the moſt excruciating pains and anguiſh, occaſioned by ignorant Empirics and unſkillful Quacks in this dangerous malady, have, by their parents uſing this unction, been happily cured: Likewiſe have been entirely reſtored, many of our continental troops, whoſe inveterate Leproſy was deemed dangerous and incurable, which occaſioned their diſcharges from our army, previous to their application of this ſovereign remedy.

This ſalutary Unction or Ointment, formerly prepared by Catharine Diemer, is only prepared and vended by the ſubſcriber, at the above ſpecified place, and no where elſe, with proper directions reſpecting its happy uſe, and is offered to the afflicted part of the public, by SOPHIA KRESSEL, daughter of the late John Bellin, deceaſed, and wife to Andrew Kreſſel.

N. B. Children and grown perſons, afflicted with Scald Heads, are received at ſaid place, and an infallible cure of that Leproſy is warranted by her.

At ſaid place may had, UNIVERSAL PILLS for the *Gravel* and its malignant ſtages, as well as a ſafe ſtrengthening reſtorative for the weakneſs and pains in the back; ſaid Pills adminiſtering immediate relief to the afflicted.

Cadwalader & David Evans,

At their STORE, the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, the ſecond door below Fifth-ſtreet, have for ſale, on the moſt reaſonable terms, by WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

LISBON, Teneriffe, and Fayal Wines,
Jamaica Spirit, Weſt India, New England and country rum,
Brandy and Gin,
Aniſeed, Cordial,
Molaſſes, Lamp Oil,
Hyſon, Souchong, and Bohea Teas,
Coffee, Chocolate,
Loaf, Lump, and Muſcovado Sugars,
Rice, Raiſins, Shelled Barley,
Pepper, Alſpice, Ginger,
Cinnamon, Cloves,
Nutmegs, Muſtard,
Indigo, Starch,
Soap, Candles,
Snuff, Tobacco,
Powder, Shot,
Bar Lead, Cotton. &c.

ALSO *Oats, Indian Corn and Shorts, by the Buſhel.*

Philadelphia, June 15th, 1789. †5w

Newtown, June 11, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, at the houſe of Timothy Smith, near the premiſes, on the 27th of this inſtant, at two o'clock P. M. a certain meſſuage or tenement, and two lots or pieces of land, lying contiguous to and adjoining each other, ſituate in Middletown townſhip, Bucks county; bounded by lands of John Watſon, Thomas Walton, Henry Tomlinſon and others, and by the Newtown road; containing in the whole 15 acres and a quarter, with the appurtenances. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of James De Normandie, by JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Benjamin Penroſe, of Maiden-creek townſhip, Berks county, late deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and all thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring them in, properly atteſted, within three months from the date hereof, to ROBERT PENROSE, Executor.

April 16, 1789. ‡

STRAYED or ſtolen, on the 23d ult. from the ſubſcriber, living in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, near the ſign of General Paoli, on Lancaſter road, two milch COWS, the one black, with a white ſtreak along her back, and remarkably hollow backed; had a bell on when ſhe went away, and ſuppoſed to be about eight years old. The other red, with a ſpotted face, ſuppoſed to be about four years old. Whoever takes up the above deſcribed cows, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall have a reward of *Six Dollars*, or *Three Dollars* for either of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by ALEXANDER BURNS.

June 12, 1789. §

A few hogſheads of excellent

MOLASSES

FOR SALE BY

John & Joſeph Clark,

At their Store in *Water-ſtreet*, thirteen doors above *Market-ſtreet*,

ALSO,

JAMAICA Spirits in hogſheads,
Weſt-India and country Rum in ditto,
Sugars in hogſheads and barrels,
Coffee in bags and barrels,
Alſpice and Pepper in bales,
Chocolate in boxes,
Rice in tierces,
Raiſins in kegs,
Bohea Tea in cheſts,
Souchong ditto in quarter ditto,
Sweet Oil in boxes,
Nails in caſks, Shot,
Powder in ditto, of an excellent quality,
Indigo, Snuff in bottles and bladders, ditto,
Copperas, Gin in caſes and pipes, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

On the Premiſes, on Thurſday, the 18th Day of this preſent Month (June) at two o'clock in the Afternoon (if the weather is fair, if not, the firſt fair Day afterwards)

Will be expoſed to Public Sale,

By the Adminiſtratrix of JOSEPH PEMBERTON, deceaſed, purſuant to an Order of the Orphan's Court,

ALL that valuable Tract of Land, Manſion Houſe, Stables, Garden, Orchard, &c. ſituate in the townſhip of Paſſyunk, on the ſouth ſide of South-ſtreet, about two miles from the city Court-houſe; bounded by South-ſtreet, land of James Pemberton, Sober's lane, land of George Leſher, Sarah Rhoads, Robert Erwin and David Sickle, containing about 54 acres, divided into 15 LOTS of GROUND, viz.

No. 15. A 2 ſtory Brick Dwelling Houſe 38 by 18 feet, 2 rooms on a floor, with a 2 ſtory Brick Kitchen at the ſouth end, a handſome piazza 10 feet wide, extending along the front, rear and north end, and a Court-yard encloſed with a palliſade fence and brick wall, back of which are a Brick Coach-houſe and Stables 24 by 20 feet, a Shed 44 feet in length, for the accomodation of cattle, and a good Brick Neceſſary. The Lot is bounded on the weſt by Robert Erwin and Sarah Roads, on the ſouth by John Sober's eſtate and George Leſher, on the eaſt by No. 8 and Pemberton's lane, and on the north by lots No. 10, 13 and 14, containing 14 acres 66 perches; on which there is a large Garden and an Apple Orchard, containing between 40 and 50 trees; beſides which there is a variety of Fruit, ſuch as Plumbs, Peaches, Cherries, Pears and Apricots, diſperſed around the Premiſes, with a Pump of good water.

The Remainder, being about 40 acres of good Graſs Land, is divided into 14 Lots from 2¼ to 4 acres each.

A Plan of the whole may be ſeen at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe, and at the ſubſcriber's.

One third part of the purchaſe money to be paid down, the remainder in three months, when good titles will be made to the purchaſers; and any purchaſer not complying with theſe terms, is to abide by the loſs, if any, on a ſecond ſale.

CHARLES JERVIS, Attorney
Philadelphia, June 4, 1789. to *Ann Pemberton.*

Cheſter county, June 4, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 27th day of June inſt. at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt Whiteland, containing 196 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of John Jacobs, Eſther Bowen and others; the impovements are good, and the land ſuppoſed to be equal to any in the county of Cheſter: Seized, taken in execution as the eſtate of John Smith, and to be ſold, by

* EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, June 5, 1789.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ON the night of the firſt inſtant, three armed men with their faces blacked, ſecured the family in a room, demanded the keys, took 85 or 90l. and plundered the houſe of the following articles, viz. One light coloured coating ſurtout, with baſket buttons, the ſleeves lined with whitened home made linen, cape not lined; 6½ or 6¾ yards of lead coloured camblet, ſeveral pair of ſtockings, cotton, thread and yarn; two roram hats, about half worn. They alſo broke open a houſe adjoining, but were ſurpriſed by a number of men who had information. In ſearching for them, found two of the horſes belonging to the ſubſcriber, with ſaddles ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, a claret coloured coat and jacket, with white metal buttons. Whoever ſecures ſaid robbers in any gaol in this ſtate, ſhall have the above reward, provided the caſh is procured, paid by the ſubſcriber,

‡ DAVID JONES.

N. B. The men were middle ſized, about 30 years of age.

Three Pounds Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 26th of laſt month, out of a paſture occupied by Mrs. Marſhall, at Glouceſter point, within three miles of the city of Philadelphia, a bright bay HORSE, about ſix or ſeven years old, ſlender built, near 14½ hands high, his hind feet white, one up to the paſtern joint, the other higher, thick mane and ſwitch tail, both black, a few white hairs in his forehead, nether brand nor earmark, had no ſhoes when taken away. At the ſame time was taken out of the ſame paſture, a ſorrel MARE, low in fleſh, about 14 hands high, ſhe has a large white blaze in her face, a ſhort tail, and a ſore back. It is ſuppoſed that the above deſcribed creatures were taken away by a ſhort well ſet man, who appeared to be about 35 or 40 years old, full faced, open countenance and ſhort dark brown hair, had on a coattee of dark brown woolen colth, corduroy jacket and breeches; he ſpeaks a little on the German dialect, and alſo ſpeaks French; he ſaid he lived above Germantown, had a large drove of cattle coming in from Virginia. Whoever ſecures both or either of the above creatures, and gives information ſo that they may be had again, either to the ſubſcriber or printers, ſhall receive for each ſo received, the ſum of *Four Dollars*, and reaſonable charges paid, and *Six Dollars* for the thief, paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Southwark, adjoining the city of Philadelphia.

June 8, 1789. GEORGE DUFFIELD.

Four Pounds Reward.

RAN away, on the 1ſt of June inſt. two negro men, the one about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 24 years of age, can ſpeak the German language, being bred amongſt the Dutch, ſpeaks broken Engliſh, chews tobacco, which makes his teeth blackiſh, and called himſelf *Peter Dawſon*; had on, when he went away, a felt hat, old light coloured great coat, a brown fuſtain ſtraight coat, tow ſhirt and trowſers dyed brown, linſey jacket with broad deep blue ſtripes, and old ſhoes; was born in Weſt-Jerſey, on the Delaware, and it is likely will try for that place. The other a well made fellow, named *Daniel*, a ſhoemaker by trade, ſpeaks good Engliſh, his cloathing not known. Whoever takes up and ſecures the above Negroes, ſo as the owner may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or Two POUNDS for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by the ſubſcriber, living near Haverdegraſs, Harford County, State of Maryland.

‡ WILLIAM LUCKIE.

CAME to the ſhed of Hugh Fleming, inn-keeper, in Lower-Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, a blak MARE, about ſeven years old, ſhod before, with ſome white hairs in her forehead, and a ſaddle-mark on the near ſide of her back. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. † *May* 31, 1789.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Colonel Robert Robinſon, late of Bedminſter townſhip, Bucks county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers, or their accounts will be put in the hands of an attorney; and all thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt the eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to

† THOMAS WRIGHT,)
May 19. ALEXANDER HUGHES,) Adminiſtrators.

Advertiſment.

A MEETING of the GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, will be held in this City on *the fourth Tueſday in July next*; of which all Perſons concerned are requeſted to take Notice.

By Order of the Committee of the ſaid Church,
FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Sec'ry
of the General Convention.

Philadelphia, May 29, 1789.

Donegal, May 23, 1789.

WHEREAS I, Abraham Giſh, of Donegal townſhip, Lancaſter county, ſome years ago purchaſed a tract of land, ſituate in ſaid townſhip, of John Meaſe, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, and upon paying unto him a conſiderable ſum of the purchaſe money in hand, gave him *nine bonds* for the reſidue, that is to ſay, one bond for £ 300, and eight bonds for £ 200 each bond. And whereas I have paid off and diſcharged unto the ſaid John Meaſe, the ſaid £ 300 bond, and alſo one of the ſaid £ 200 bonds, ſo that there are now ſeven bonds remaining, of which two of them are become due. And as I am informed that the ſaid John Meaſe hath aſſigned thoſe bonds to ſome perſon or perſons unknown to me, and being very deſirous to diſcharge them, I therefore requeſt the perſon or perſons to whom the ſaid bonds now due are aſſigned to bring them to me, or at leaſt acquaint me where they live, that payment may be made, for I do not intend to pay any intereſt thereon from the date hereof. † ABRAHAM GIST.

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, in Marple townſhip, Cheſter county, the 25th of May, a young ſorrel MARE, with a large blaze in her face, four white feet, neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away. DAVID EVANS.

June 5, 1789. §

Montgomery county, May 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Wedneſday, the 17th of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Rynert, in Whitpain townſhip, one fourth undivided part of one meſſuage and ſixty acres of land, more or leſs, ſituate in Whitpain townſhip, bounded by lands of Jacob Stier and others. Taken in execution as the property of David Davis and Ann his wife, and to be ſold, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Thurſday, the 18th of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of George Weaver, in Montgomery townſhip, a certain meſſuage and 38 acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in Montgomery townſhip, bounded by lands of Iſaac Jones and others. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of William Thomas, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Friday, the 19th of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of the Widow Snyder, in New-Hanover townſhip, a certain meſſuage and 250 acres of excellent land, more or leſs, ſituate in New-Hanover townſhip, bounded by lands of Andrew Smith, Reverend Doctor Kunze and others. Taken in execution as the property of George Deter Bucher, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, on Saturday, the 20th of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Jacob Witz, in Potts-town, a certain meſſuage and two tracts of land, ſituate in Douglaſs townſhip, containing in the whole 110 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Henry Keyſer, John Keely and others. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of John Reifsnyder, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Reading, May 21, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, ſigned by David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Monday, the 22d day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate in the town of Reading, in the county of Berks, containing in breadth eaſt and weſt on Penn-ſtreet, 32 feet, and in length 230 feet, bounded northward by Penn-ſtreet aforeſaid, eaſtward by a lot of ground, marked in the general plan of the ſaid town, No. 22, ſouthward by a 20 feet alley, and weſtward partly by a lot of ground of Iſaac Wickerſham, and partly by an entry or paſſage which lies between the ſaid Wickerſham's lot and the lot or piece of ground to be ſold; taken in execution as late the eſtate of Paul Kerber, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by † JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, May 21, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, ſigned by David Rittenhouſe, Eſquire, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Monday, the 22d day of June next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain lot of ground, ſituate in the town of Reading, and county of Berks, on the ſouth ſide of Penn-ſtreet, marked in the general plan of the ſaid town No. 132, containing in breadth eaſt and weſt 60 feet, and in length 220 feet, bounded northward by the ſaid Penn-ſtreet, eaſtward by a lot of ground marked in the ſaid plan No. 133, ſouthward by a 20 feet alley, and weſtward by a lot of ground marked in the plan aforeſaid No. 131; taken in execution as late the eſtate of Henry Frederick Degenhard, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by † JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Hartford county, Maryland, Fifth Mo. May, 11, 1789.

To be Sold by public Vendue,

On the premiſes, on the firſt day of the Seventh Month, July, next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

THAT valuable and well known ſeat for buſineſs formerly occupied by William Cox, deceaſed, on which are a merchant mill with two pair of ſtones, one of them French burrs, a malt-houſe and brew-houſe, the latter lately rebuilt, a convenient ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, ſtore and ſpring-houſe, &c. near 30 acres of meadow ground, 14 whereof are cleared and under graſs, 70 acres of plough-land cleared and under good fence, the reſidue woodland, tolerably well timbered, the whole being about 160 acres. Thoſe who are deſirous of viewing the ſaid place will pleaſe to apply to *William Cox*, living on the premiſes, where attendance will be given on the day of ſale, and the terms made known, by

MARY COXE, Executrix.
JOHN COXE,)
WILLIAM COXE,) Executors.

Sheridan's Dictionary.

Speedily will arrive from London, a new edition, in two volumes 8vo. or the ſame bound in one volume, with the author's laſt corrections and improvements---A complete Dictionary of the Engliſh language, both with regard to ſound and meaning---That part which relates to ſound or pronounciation,

BY *THOMAS SHERIDAN*, A. M.

In the explanatory part, or what regards the meaning of words, Dr. Johnſon has been chiefly followed, but with many emendations.

LONDON: *Printed for* C. DILLY, *in the Poultry.*

On the arrival of the books they will be ſold by

Joſeph Crukſhank, in Philadelphia.

Mr. Sheridan having diſcovered a number of errors in the Iriſh 8vo. edition of his Dictionary, determined to prepare a new one for the preſs, with many additions, corrections and improvements, which he fortunately compleated before his death. This edition, of which great part was printed under his own inſpection, and corrected by himſelf, muſt be found, on compariſon, far ſuperior to any former one, not only on account of the many improvements which have been made, but alſo the number of uſeful words added; all of which have been carefully preſerved, and accurately compared with the author's original MSS. This valuable work therefore cannot fail of being highly acceptable to the public, particularly to foreigners, for whoſe uſe it is very judiciouſly calculated, as well as for the inſtruction of ever perſon who wiſhes to become perfectly acquainted with the true meaning and pronounciation of the Engliſh language.

It is expected the above Dictionary is now about to be ſhipped from London, and will probably arrive in ſeven or eight weeks.

Drugs and Medicines,

WITH A VARIETY OF

Shop Furniture, Phials, *&c. &c.*

Juſt arrived in the Pigou, Capt. Sutton, from London, and the Birmingham, Capt. Kerr, from Briſtol,

And for Sale, at very moderate Prices, by

Townſend Speakman,

CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,

At the Bell and Dragon, four doors below the Friends Meeting-Houſe, on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet,

Jeſuits-bark, Camphor, Cantharides, Jallap, Senna, Rheubarb, *&c.*

On very low terms by the quantity.

MEDICINE CHESTS

Put up for ſea or the uſe of families in the country, with proper directions, and Phyſicians Preſcriptions faithfully prepared.

Such as pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on ſtrict attention being paid to their orders, and his beſt endeavours to give them entire ſatisfaction. § 6w.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN BIGLER, late of the city of Philadelphia, *Victualler*, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, duly proved, in order to be ſettled, by

DAVID EVERHART and)
GEORGE BIGLER,) Adminiſtrators.

TAKEN up at the ſubſcriber's ſtables, the 24th of May laſt, a ſmall bright bay HORSE, about 7 years old, near 14 hands high, with a ſtar, large ſnip and two white hind feet, ſome ſaddle marks. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, from

Whitemarſh, June 2, 1789. § GEORGE EGERT.

Ten Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Suſſex county, ſtate of Delaware, on Broad creek, a likely negro fellow, about ſix feet high, 30 years of age, midling black, has a ſtout beard, very ſurly look, a ſcar on his noſe, much like a pit of the ſmall pox, another ſcar on his wriſt, which has been burnt or ſcalded, ſuppoſed to have a ſcar on his forehead, but not certain, ſubject to give ſhort anſwers; had on and took with him, when he left his maſter in September 1788, a ſurtout coat, of a light colour, ſtained with tar, a claret coloured ſhort coat, better than half worn, ſtriped blue and white home ſpun waiſtcoat, red checkered trowſers. Any perſon taking up ſaid fellow, and lodging him in any convenient gaol, ſo that the owner may get him, ſhall have the above reward, by ¶

FRANCIS L. GODDARD.

STRAYED or ſtolen about 10 days ſince, two COWS. One is a handſome brindle cow, about ſix years old, with ſhort horns, and a large white ſpot on her right hip. The other a ſmall red cow, with a white face. Whoever will bring them to the ſubſcriber in Front-ſtreet, below Walnut-ſtreet, ſhall receive *Three Dollars* reward. JAMES BRINGHURST.

Philadelphia, Sixth Month 1ſt, 1789.

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN away the ſecond day of May, 1789, from the ſubſcriber, living in Bowen town, Cumberland county, Weſt-Jerſey, an apprentice lad, named Garret Dubiſe, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, midling well built, thick lips, freſh look, light brown hair; had on when he went away, a long green coat, with patches under the arm, dark corduroy breeches, an old velvet veſt, near the ſame colour. Any perſon who will ſecure the ſaid apprentice, in any gaol in this ſtate, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOEL MILLER, jun.

A FARM *wanted on rent.*

ANY perſon having a farm to rent in any of the old counties of this ſtate, may hear of a tenant for ſeveral years, by applying to the printers hereof. There muſt be a dwelling-houſe with four or five rooms, and a kitchen---alſo a barn, and two or three hundred acres of land.

May 12, 1789. T f.

The PARTNERSHIP of

Hamilton, Son, & Co.

Having expired on the firſt of January laſt,

ALL thoſe who are indebted to them are requeſted to pay the ſame to the ſubſcribers only; and thoſe who have demands on them are deſired to call for payment.

HAMILTON & SON.

Philadelphia, May 26, 1789.

N. B. SNUFF and TOBACCO manufactured and ſold by them as uſual. 4w.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JUNE, 1789. THE NUMB. 3082.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1789.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

Houſe *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

MONDAY, June 15, 1789.

Mr. Brown, member from Virginia, and Mr. Sedgwick, member from Maſſachuſetts, appeared in the Houſe, had the oath preſcribed by the conſtitution adminiſtered to them, and took their ſeats.

Upon motion of Mr. Goodhue, it was voted, that two members be added to the committee appointed to bring in a bill to regulate the collection of the impoſt throughout the United States---Mr. Smith, of Maryland, and Mr. Parker, of Virginia, were accordingly appointed.

Mr. Scott, from the committee to conſider the ſtate of the unappropriated lands in the weſtern territory, reported.---This report contained a very particular geographical account of that country.

Voted, That this report be referred to a committee of the whole upon the ſtate of the Union.

The Houſe then proceeded to the conſideration of the amendments, which had been propoſed by the Senate, to the bill for impoſing duties on goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the United States.

The enacting ſtile of the bill, viz. "The Congreſs of the United States," was amended by the Senate, by propoſing to inſert, "The Senate and Repreſentatives of the United States." This amendment was non-concurred.

That clauſe of the bill which made a diſcrimination between ſtates and kingdoms in alliance with the United States and thoſe which are not, with reſpect to the duty on diſtilled ſpirits, the Senate propoſed ſhould be ſtruck out. A recapitulation of arguments uſed in the former progreſs of the bill, on both ſides of the queſtion, with little variation, took place---the reſult was, non-concurrence with the Senate.

The following amendments, propoſed by the Senate, were alſo non-concurred by the Houſe, viz.

A reduction of the duty on ſpirits of Jamaica proof from 15 to 10 cents---on other ſpirits from 12 to 8 cents.

The amendment which provides for the reduction of the duty on the following articles, was acceded to, viz.

Molaſſes, from 5 to 2½ cents.

All wines except Madeira, 15 to 10 cents.

The next amendments were to reduce the duties on the following articles, viz.

Madeira wine, from 25 to 18 cents.

Beer, ale or porter in caſks, from 8 to 5 cents.

Cyder, beer, ale or porter in bottles, 25 to 16 cents.

Cables, from 75 to 60 cents.

Tarred Cordage, from 75 to 60 cents.

Twine or packthread, from 200 to 150 cents.

On coal per buſhel, from 3 to 1 cent.---Theſe reductions were non-concurred.

The Senate introduced the article indigo, with a duty of 16 cents per lb.---this the Houſe concurred in.

The next amendment was to add to the following paragraph reſpecting teas, viz. On all teas imported from China or India, in ſhips built within the United States, and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof---this clauſe, viz. "or in ſhips or veſſels built in foreign countries, and on the 16th of May laſt the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and ſo continuing until the time of importation."

This was agreed to.

The next amendment was to enhance the duty on all green teas other than hyſon, imported as aforeſaid, from 10 to 12 cents per pound.---Agreed to.

The next amendment was to ſtrike out the following clauſe---

On all teas imported from any country other than China or India, in any ſhip or veſſel whatſoever, or from China or India in any ſhip or veſſel which is not wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, as follows:

On bohea tea per pound 10 cents.

On all ſouchong or other black teas, 15 cents.

On all hyſon teas, 30 cents.

On all green teas, 18 cents, and to ſubſtitute---

On teas imported from Europe, in ſhips or veſſels built in the United States, and wholly belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, or in ſhips built in foreign countries, and on the 16th of May laſt the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and ſo continuing till the time of importation, viz.

On bohea tea, per lb. 8 cents.

On ſouchong or other black teas, 13 cents.

On hyſon teas, 26 cents.

On other green teas, 16 cents.

"On teas imported in any other manner.

Bohea tea, per lb. 15 cents.

Souchong, or other black teas, 22 cents.

Hyſon teas, 45 cents.

Other green teas, 27 cents."

The following clauſe was propoſed by the Senate---"On all other goods, wares and merchandize imported in ſhips or veſſels not built within the United States, and not wholly the property of a citizen or citizens thereof, or in veſſels built in foreign countries, and on the 16th of May laſt the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and ſo continuing till the time of importation, 12½ per cent. ad valorem.

This was alſo adopted.

The next amendment was to inſert, "on gun powder, and paints ground in oil," 10 per cent. ad valorem.---Adopted.

Another amendment was to enhance the duty on gold, ſilver and plated ware, from 7½ per cent. to 10 per cent. and to add thereto gold and ſilver lace, and gold and ſilver leaf---this was agreed to.

There were ſeveral other amendments to raiſe the duties on articles enumerated, from 7½ to 10 per cent.---which were non-concurred.

A general concurrence with the Senate in their amendments to the bill was urged by ſeveral gentlemen----They obſerved, that much time had already been expended in the diſcuſſion of the ſubject---that further delay would be ſacrificing the revenue---that there was a danger of our loſing the benefit of the fall importations-- that the high duties which had been voted by the Houſe were contrary to the opinion of a large majority, having been carried by a very ſmall majority----to the minority was now added, the almoſt unanimous voice of the Senate, therefore to reject the amendments of the Senate was hazarding the fate of the preſent bill.-----The ſentiment in favor of low duties was ſanctioned by the invariable experience of the commercial world----they were always productive of greater revenue than high duties, as the latter held out a powerful temptation to evade the laws: The public voice, it was contended, was in oppoſition to high duties, and accounts received from mercantile characters in various parts of the Union confirmed the truth of this obſervation: That as the operation and ſucceſs of the laws, in the firſt inſtance, muſt depend upon the general opinion of their eligibility, it was raſh to riſk the popularity of the government in a caſe where no riſk was neceſſary: That the duty on ſpirits, in particular, was beyond all precedent, and would undoubtedly be evaded, as it was a premium to ſmuggle.

On the other hand it was ſaid, that the duties were in general conformable to the ſentiments of the people----particularly of diſtilled ſpirits---that on bulky articles, high duties could be realized with ſome degree of certainty----that the probable amount of the propoſed duties would fall ſhort of the exigencies of the Union---the propoſed deduction in ſome caſes would curtail it 50 per cent.---that it yet remained to be aſcertained whether high duties in many caſes could not be collected with as great facility as low---the prompt collection of both being matter of ſpeculation at preſent---that it was conceded on all hands that a revenue muſt be obtained, or the country be ruined.-----Direct taxes could not be thought of; and even the exciſe would be unpopular---that the opinion of reſpectable commercial characters was in favour of the propoſed duties: particularly the duty on ſpirits, agreeably to their ideas, could be eaſily collected, even if it had been ſet at a higher rate.

TUESDAY, June 16, 1789.

The Houſe reſolved that ſeats ſhould be provided within the bar, for the occaſional accommodation of the Preſident of the Senate, and the members of that body.

The Houſe then reſumed the conſideration of the amendments propoſed by the Senate to the bill for impoſing duties on goods, wares and merchandize.

Firſt amendment, to inſert in the liſt of enumerated articles, playing cards, with a duty of 10 cents per pack. This was agreed to.

Amendment in the liſt of articles excepted from the general clauſe, laying a duty of five per cent. ad valorem, to inſert, immediately after the word "Wool," the word "Cotton," with a duty of three cents per lb. and to ſtrike out from the ſame liſt, the words "other than indigo." Agreed to.

Amendment, to inſert in the clauſe providing a drawback on goods, &c. re-exported, the words, "except on diſtilled ſpirits, other than brandy and geneva." Concurred.

Amendment, to ſtrike out the clauſe allowing a bounty of 5 cents on rum diſtilled within the United States, and exported. Concurred.

The Houſe then took up the amendments, the conſideration of which had been poſtponed, reſpecting the time when the act ſhould commence its operation; which was, that the words, "15th of June" ſhould be ſtruck out, and the words "1ſt of July" inſerted.

After ſome converſation, the houſe concurred with a further amendment, viz. to ſubſtitute the words, "1ſt of Auguſt."

The Houſe then, according to the order of the day, went into a committee on the following bill for the eſtabliſhment of an executive department, to be denominated the department of foreign affairs.

Mr. Trumbull in the Chair.

Be it enacted by the Congreſs of the United States, That there ſhall be an executive department, to be denominated the department of Foreign Affairs; and that there ſhall be a principal officer therein, to be called the Secretary to the United States for the department of foreign affairs, to be removeable from office by the Preſident of the United States, and who ſhall perform and execute ſuch duties, ſervices and functions, as ſhall from time to time be enjoined on or entruſted to him by the Preſident of the United States, agreeable to the conſtitution relative to correſpondences, commiſſions, or inſtructions, to or with public Miniſters or Conſuls from the United States, or to negociations with public Miniſters from foreign ſtates or Princes, or to memorials or other applications from foreign public Miniſters, or other foreigners, or to ſuch other matters reſpecting foreign affairs as the Preſident of the United States ſhall aſſign to the ſaid department; and furthermore, that the ſaid principal officer ſhall conduct the buſineſs of the ſaid department in ſuch manner as the Preſident of the United States ſhall, from time to time, order or inſtruct.

And be it further enacted, That there ſhall be in the ſaid department, an inferior officer, to be appointed by the ſaid principal officer, and to be employed therein as he ſhall deem proper, and to be called the chief clerk in the department of foreign affairs, and who, in caſe of vacancy in the ſaid office of ſecretary to the United States for the department of foreign affairs, ſhall, during ſuch vacancy, have the charge and cuſtody of all records, books and papers appertaining to the ſaid department. Provided nevertheleſs, That no appointment of ſuch chief clerk ſhall be valid, until the ſame ſhall have been approved by the Preſident of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That the ſaid principal officer, or every other perſon to be appointed or employed in the ſaid department, ſhall, before he enter on the execution of his office or employment, take an oath or affirmation, well and faithfully to execute the truſt committed to him.

And be it further enacted, That there ſhall be allowed to the ſaid ſecretary for his ſervices, a ſalary at the rate of per annum; and that there ſhall be allowed to the ſaid chief clerk for his ſervices a ſalary of per annum---the ſaid ſalaries to be payable quarterly in equal payments.

Mr. White moved to expunge from the firſt clauſe of the bill, the words, "to be removed from the office by the Preſident of the United States."

Mr. White obſerved, that the conſtitution had made a ſpecific proviſion only for the removal of the judges of the ſupreme court, but as it had aſſociated the Preſident with the Senate in the appointment of officers, it was proper that the power of removal, ſo nearly allied to the former, ſhould be jointly exerciſed.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) ſaid the gentleman had anticipated the motion which he himſelf had intended to make. The queſtion had gone through ſome diſcuſſion when this ſubject came before the Houſe, but he believed that many gentlemen then neglected to oppoſe the principle in the bill, under an idea that a further diſcuſſion would take place, and had reſerved themſelves accordingly. He had then his objections to the giving the propoſed power to the Preſident, and he ſtill was oppoſed to it.

The power of removal was, he ſaid, either given by the Conſtitution, in which caſe it was nugatory to inſert it here; or it was not, and the Houſe had no right to confer it. He had examined the ſubject maturely. He had found it was the opinion of the moſt ſenſible writers on the ſubject of the conſtitution, who had laid it down, that the Senate ought to be conſulted in the removal as well as in the appointment of officers. One in particular, under the ſignature of Publius, who had commented with extenſive learning, and the moſt profound ſagacity, had expreſſed fully that opinion.

He was ſure, he ſaid, that the conſtitution had given no ſuch power to the Preſident. If one reads that inſtrument with attention, one would ſee that the powers of the different departments of the government were defined expreſly.---It declared what the different powers veſted in the Preſident ſhould be. But no ſuch power as this was given him. Mr. Smith, therefore, concluded, that the deſign of the conſtitution was that he ſhould not poſſeſs it. This he thought would further appear, by another part of the conſtitution, which has eſtabliſhed a mode of removing principal officers on conviction, after impeachment, of treaſon, &c. If the conſtitution had provided a particular mode of removing from office, it was a reaſon from which to conclude, that it was improper to adopt any other. He would be glad to know from what cauſes an officer was to be removed from his office, except for mal-practices or miſdemeanors? Could they be removed for ſickneſs or ignorance? But who was to judge of a man's ignorance, or incapacity, unleſs, by reaſon of that ignorance, ſomething was done which would conſtitute an offence? But in that caſe the puniſhment would be not for the incapacity, but for the actual miſdemeanor reſulting from it.

He apprehended that the clauſe veſted a power in the Preſident which might be liable to great abuſes, for we were not to expect always to have a chief-magiſtrate in whom ſo entire a confidence could be placed, as in the preſent; the ſplendor of whoſe virtues was ſo dazzling, as to prevent gentlemen, he feared, from calculating with ſufficient caution for futurity. When the conſtitution was formed, the convention did not preſume that the Preſidential chair would always be filled with ſo much virtue and merit; they had therefore provided various checks and guards. It was certain, he ſaid, that if the Preſidents poſſeſs the power of diſplacing perſons from high offices, they would all be rendered abject dependents and ſlaves to him, and would be obliged to ſubmit to all his caprices and fancies. Men of integrity would be unwilling to make ſuch ſacrifices of their feelings and principles, and it would be difficult to find characters proper to fill the offices of government. When a man of virtue was aſſured that, if accuſed, he ſhould have a fair trial, and be heard publicly in his defence, he would be willing to come forward and hazard his reputation. But when a perſon was liable, according to the whim of the Preſident, to be deprived of his office without trial, ſecretly, and without knowing the reaſon, when he was expoſed to the loſs of his property by wanton changes in office (for an office, for which a man has relinquiſhed his employments and his profeſſion, was a real and ſacred property) when this was the caſe, the tenure would be too dangerous or too humiliating for a virtuous man. The Preſident might always have around him ſome, who, envious of the honors and emoluments of men in office, would be perpetually inſinuating ſuſpicions and intriguing againſt them.

Mr. Smith made ſome other obſervations to ſhew the danger of abuſes which would flow from the propoſed inveſtitures of ſo delicate and important a power.

Mr. Huntington was in favor of the motion; he obſerved that the argument which had been moſt urged, reſpecting the reſponſibility of the Preſident, would be deprived of much of its weight, by reflecting that this reſponſibility, when a vicious man was placed at the head of government, would be of little avail as to all thoſe ſmall abuſes, which were moſt to be guarded againſt; and if a virtuous man held the firſt poſt, reſponſibility would not be neceſſary, and would rarely come into view.

Mr. Sedgwick was oppoſed to the motion. He was perſuaded the remedy by impeachment for public offences, from the length of its proceſs, and the difficulties attending it, could rarely be adopted and purſued with efficacy and deciſion. It was calculated only for the moſt important occaſions. In moſt of the caſes, for which the ſummary remedy of removal was provided, impeachment would be entirely inadequate. When a man became odious from various cauſes, without the commiſſion of any poſitive offence, when experience had diſcovered a deficiency in his talents or induſtry, when his political principles were obnoxious to the people, and he had loſt their confidence, when his powers, inſtead of being exerted for the good of his country, were directed to his perſonal aggrandizement; in all theſe caſes, and in many others of the like kind, it would be improper to wait the tedious proceſs of a formal trial---ſomething deciſive was neceſſary.

In addition to this idea it would be requiſite, he ſaid, on the gentleman's principles, that the Senate ſhould be conſtantly aſſembled, which he hoped would not be the caſe. In the abſence of this body, what was to be done? A crime was committed, or the popular diſſatisfaction was excited to an alarming degree---muſt the Senate be collected from the extremities of the union, and muſt juſtice be delayed?

Gentlemen, he ſaid, had dwelt on the danger of abuſes; it was true there was ſome poſſible danger, but ſurely the argument operated againſt the Senators with equal force, and the power in their hands was as liable to abuſes, as in the poſſeſſion of him whom the united voice of the people ſhould call to the chief magiſtracy.

Mr. Madiſon was againſt the motion for ſtriking out the words conferring this power. He obſerved, that there was no impropriety in the Legiſlature ſettling this queſtion. It could affect none of the principles of the conſtitution. If the clauſe was nothing more than a declaration of the conſtitution, it could do no harm; if it related to a doubtful part, an explanation would come more properly from the whole Legiſlature, than any branch; and if the conſtitution was totally ſilent, Congreſs might uſe its diſcretion. He was clear that the committee ought to adhere rigidly to the conſtitution, and ought to conſider the ſubject without any regard to the particular merit and perſonal character of any citizen; but to that degree of probable merit which in the ordinary courſe of things might be expected to reſide in the preſidential chair. It was true, he ſaid, that the power was an high and important one: But in order to come to a juſt deciſion, it was neceſſary to view the ſubject on both ſides. In the firſt place, when one reflected that the Chief Magiſtrate was to be ſelected from the maſs of the people, by the ſuffrages of ſeveral millions, it is not to be preſumed that a vicious character would be raiſed to that ſtation. If there was any country on earth, in which an effectual ſecurity was provided againſt the elevation of an unworthy man to the firſt ſeat of government, it was the United States. He thought it might be fairly concluded, that the inſtances of ſuch an elevation muſt be very rare. Where the people were diſpoſed to give to a fellow-citizen ſo high a token of their attachment, he was not afraid, he ſaid, to allow ſuch a man his full confidence; eſpecially when he reflected on the guards which was oppoſed to any poſſible abuſes, and when this officer was impeachable for miſconduct. Under theſe circumſtances,

though the truſt was great, and perhaps in ſome degree dangerous, yet he thought it more ſafely depoſited in ſuch hands, than where the gentlemen wiſhed to place it.

It was clearly the policy of the conſtitution, that the firſt magiſtrate ſhould be reſponſible for the executive department; but as far as thoſe who executed the duties of this department were not made anſwerable to him, ſo far he himſelf could not be reſponſible for the executive adminiſtration. If the Senate was aſſociated with the Preſident in the power of removal, the officers would probably chuſe rather to reſt the holding of their places upon the favor of that body, than of the Preſident; they would therefore conſider themſelves as amenable principally to the Senate and the executive reſponſibility would become impracticable or unjuſt.

He ſaid he had conſidered the conſtitution, and he would acknowledge that the light in which it now appeared to him did not correſpond preciſely with the idea which its originial impreſſions preſented to him. At firſt glance he had imagined that the ſame power which appointed officers ſhould have the right of diſplacing them. This was a plauſible idea. But on examining the conſtitution by its true principles, and on conſidering and comparing the departments of government together, he had his doubts whether the committee was not tied down to that conſtruction on which the clauſe in diſpute was founded.

The conſtitution had divided the government into three departments, and diſtributed the powers diſtinctly amongſt them. The legiſlative power was veſted in a Congreſs, conſiſting of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, and the executive in a Preſident. He ſuppoſed, that as far as the conſtitution had ſeparated theſe powers, it would be improper to blend them. As far as any department was in poſſeſſion of the powers incident to its nature, it would be wrong to qualify them any farther than the conſtitution had done; and where the conſtitution was ſilent as to any particular power, it would be improper to veſt that power, if it were in its nature executive, in a body which was in its own nature legiſlative. Would any gentleman ſay that the judicial power ſhould be veſted in any body, other than that in which the conſtitution had veſted it? The executive power was in the hands of a Preſident; were there any particular exceptions to this general principle? Yes. The conſtitution had declared, that in the appointment of officers, the Preſident ſhould have the concurrence of the Senate, unleſs in caſe of inferior officers the law ſhould otherwiſe direct. Had Congreſs, ſaid he, a right to extend this exception? No. If the conſtitution had in general veſted all executive powers in one branch, he affirmed, that the Legiſlature had no right to diminiſh theſe powers, or modify them any farther than the conſtitution had expreſly done it.

The queſtion then was reduced to this:---Was the power of diſplacing officers an executive or legiſlative power? He conceived that no power could be more compleatly executive than that of appointing, inſpecting and controuling thoſe who had the immediate adminiſtration of the laws. If the conſtitution had not provided, that in the appointment of officers the Preſident ſhould have the advice and conſent of the Senate, would it not be clear, that he, as poſſeſſed of the executive powers, would have a right to appoint them? Could Congreſs have a right in this caſe to aſſociate the Senate with the Preſident, in the appointment of officers? Certainly not. But if not, how could it be ſaid that Congreſs had a right to aſſociate theſe branches together, in order to diſmiſs them?

Mr. Madiſon extended his argument ſomewhat further, in the ſame ſtile of reaſoning, and to enforce the ſame principle; and concluded with this remark, that if the clauſe under diſcuſſion was agreeable to the conſtitution, and comported with it, it could do no harm; but if it was a doubtful point, it was properly the duty of the Legiſlature to examine and decide upon it.

Mr. Vining obſerved, that the committee who brought in the bill were obliged to inſert this clauſe, as the Houſe had previouſly determined that the power of controuling officers ſhould be lodged where the reſponſibility reſided. He proceeded to reprobate the remedy by impeachment, as applied in the general and extenſive manner in which gentlemen had contended for it. The gentleman from Maſſachuſetts had well enumerated the difficulties and inconveniencies which attended this dilatory and circuitous remedy. If any example to the diſgrace of impeachments were required, let gentlemen, ſaid he, look at the trial of Warren Haſtings. Suppoſe a Secretary of Foreign Affairs was in his ſituation; he muſt go through all the forms of a full trial, evidences muſt be adduced, the charges and the arguments of the parties heard, and a deliberate deciſion given. The proceſs might be perpetuated with the lapſe of years, and the public ſuffer from the vacancy of office, or the uncertainty and unſettled ſtate of the adminiſtration.

It had been inſiſted that the power of removal ought to exiſt in the ſame branch in which the power of appointment was veſted. This principle was not juſt, for it might be extended to the Preſident himſelf. He was appointed in one way, and by one ſpecies of electors, and might be removed in another, by another body---He was elected by the people or their immediate agents, and removed by the Senate by way of impeachment.

Mr. Vining continued his reaſoning in favor of the clauſe; but the rapidity of his enunciation prevented our accurately copying the ſubſequent part of his ſpeech.

Mr. White ſaid he would take up the ſubject where the gentleman laſt up had diſmiſſed it. He would begin with impeachments. He conſidered impeachments unneceſſary and improper to be applied to all occaſions. They were only proper reſpecting thoſe officers who were to hold their places during good behaviour. Theſe were, the Preſident, Vice-Preſident and Judges alone. It was true the principle that the power of removal ought to exiſt with the power of appointment, did not apply with reſpect to the two former, becauſe the electors, who choſe them, could not be aſſembled to exerciſe that power. For them therefore there was no mode of removal, except by impeachment before the Senate.

He ſaid he had no idea that ſuch an officer as the miniſter for foreign affairs ſhould not be removed in any other way than by impeachment. It might be improper to have his miſdemeanors publicly known; and he had no doubt but that the Preſident and Senate ſhould have the power to diſmiſs him, without aſſigning any reaſon. The conſtitution muſt have intended this, or why did it particularly provide that the JUDGES ſhould hold their offices during good behaviour.

He confeſſed that he was obliged to differ from his colleague in the principle which he had laid down, viz. that the whole executive power was given excluſively to the Preſident, in caſes where the conſtitution had not made a ſpecific exception. The conſtitution had given the power of appointment to the Senate, and moſt certainly it gave them the power to diſmiſs. Thoſe who had the right of eſtabliſhing under certain reſtrictions, ſhould have the right of removing under the ſame qualifications.

It had been urged that the power would be ſafer in the Preſident's hands than in thoſe of the Senate. He thought it unneceſſary to give an opinion on that point----He was bound to adhere to the conſtitution---That preſcribed certain limits, beyond which the legiſlature could not go.

In anſwer to the difficulties which, it had been mentioned, would occur in practice, he ſuggeſted the propriety of giving the Preſident a power of ſuſpenſion in caſe of the receſs of the Senate.

Mr. Boudinot was for retaining the clauſe, as it was a legiſlative conſtruction of the conſtitution, which he conceived neceſſary to be ſettled at this time.

He thought the clauſe was neither inconſiſtent with the principles of the conſtitution, nor infringed on the rights of the Senate or any other branch of government. There was nothing in the conſtitution which implied that officers could be removed by impeachment only. The reaſoning of thoſe who were in favor of the power's being veſted in the Preſident concluded nothing, he ſaid, againſt the remedy by impeachment in caſe of actual offences, it only went to prove that there was another mode of puniſhing provided for in the conſtitution. It was proper and neceſſary that the power of removal ſhould be ſomewhere, but a man might be impeached wherever this power might reſide, and however protected he might be by the favor of him in whom that power was veſted.----What he contended for was, that this remedy was entirely inſufficient and inadequate.

Mr. Boudinot made ſome other obſervations in anſwer to thoſe who contended for impeachments, as the only remedy.

He then proceeded to conſider the arguments in ſupport of veſting the power of removal in the Preſident and Senate united. The conſtitution, he ſaid, had given the Senate a voice in appointing; but this by no means implied a right of removing. Suppoſe the Preſident to complain to the Senate of the miſconduct of an officer, what was to be the conſequence if the Senate conſidered themſelves as the judges? Would they not call on the officer, to know the reaſons of his conduct? Now, he aſked, whether an inveſtigation of this kind would not ſet the Senate over the head of the Preſident? and ſhould the Senate determine in favor of the officer, what ſituation would the Preſident be in.

But he had another more ſolid objection. He conſidered the Senate as the only ſecurity and barrier between the Houſe of Repreſentatives and the Preſident. This ſecurity ought to be always in a ſituation to be appealed to, and to guard againſt his miſconduct. If the Preſident was unduly attached to an officer, who was obnoxious to the repreſentatives, and was determined to ſupport him, and if the public clamour ſhould compel him to bring the matter before the Senate, and they ſhould decline removing, and the Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhould proceed to impeach the officer, the Senate would be in a biaſſed ſituation, and improper judges of the merits of the impeachment, for they would have prejudged, and pledged themſelves to acquit the offender. The ſame difficulty would occur in caſe of an attempt of the repreſentatives to bring the Preſident himſelf to juſtice by impeachment, for refuſing to diſmiſs a wicked and odious officer.---The great ſecurity to liberty, which the conſtitution had in view in giving the Senate the trial of impeachments, would be rendered nugatory.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) roſe to reply. He apprehended that gentlemen on the oppoſite ſide were inconſiſtent with themſelves. Some argued that the conſtitution had given the power of removal, others, that this Houſe OUGHT to give it. He muſt return, he ſaid, to the true queſtion, that the conſtitution had given the power to the Preſident, when it was unneceſſary to give it, or that it had not given it, in which caſe it was improper for the Houſe to veſt it. Gentlemen had ſaid, that it was the duty of the Legiſlature to give their conſtruction on this point. This he thought would be an infringement on the rights of the judiciary. It was their right to expound the conſtitution. If one Houſe had the power of conſtruing, the other had the ſame; and he believed, that on a queſtion in which they were themſelves concerned, they would ſee with different eyes, and diſagree in their expoſitions. He apprehended that much miſchief had ariſen in the ſeveral ſtates from Legiſlative conſtructions of the conſtitution.

Mr. Smith took notice of the argument which had been urged, that there were various cauſes of removal which would not be grounds of impeachment; and ſaid it extended with equal force to the Preſident, Vice-Preſident, Senators, &c. and therefore was ill-founded. He went through a train of reaſoning in ſupport of impeachments as a ſufficient remedy, and to prove that the conſtitution had left no diſcretion in the Legiſlature to expound it, or to veſt any new powers.---He drew an argument againſt conferring this power on the Preſident, from the examples of the ſeveral ſtates, whoſe governments had furniſhed the ſkeleton of this conſtitution, and on whoſe general principles it had been formed. He concluded by placing in a clear point of view the probability of a too implicit and ſervile ſubmiſſion to the will of the Preſident; and recurred to a number of hiſtorical facts to demonſtrate the danger of abuſes which would flow from this ſource.

Mr. Gerry feared that the Houſe were about making a breach in the conſtitution by treating the ſubject as a meer queſtion of expediency. If it was a queſtion of conſtitutionality, every idea of the expediency muſt he ſaid be abandoned.---

He was for adhering ſtrictly to the conſtitution, and adduced a number of arguments to prove that it gave no power to the Legiſlature to veſt ſuch an authority in the Preſident; and if that was a doubtful point, it allowed no liberty of diſcretion or conſtruction.

Mr. Ames, after premiſing ſome obſervations to point out and enforce the grand, general principle on which the conſtitution was formed, and the objects to be anſwered, proceeded to obſerve, that as the Preſident could not himſelf perſonally execute the laws in all their extent, there was a neceſſity for the eſtabliſhment of auxiliaries, who ſhould be dependent on him, and under his controul: that a diſtiction, however, took place between theſe auxiliaries as to the mode of their reſponſibility. The officers of the judiciary, from the nature and peculiar delicacy of their truſt, were to have a greater degree of independence. They were therefore formed into a diſtinct branch, and held their offices during good behaviour. But in reſpect to other officers acting in aid of the Preſident, and eſtabliſhed on different principles, and for different purpoſes, it was neceſſary that they ſhould hold their places by a different tenure, viz. during pleaſure; and that they ought to be removed, when the reaſons which induced their appointment ſhould ceaſe. The confidence which the government had in the talents and virtues of an officer, was the only ground of his appointment, and the only bond of connexion between him and his principal; when that confidence ceaſed, the power with whom he was aſſociated, and under whoſe direction he acted, ſhould be authorized to diſplace him. There might be numerous and various cauſes of removal which did not amount to a crime. If it was admitted that officers ought to be diſmiſſed when their continuance operated to the injury of the adminiſtration, whether they were innocent or not of any crime, then the only queſtion was, how and by whom they ſhould be diſplaced. It could not with any ſemblance of reaſon be contended, he ſaid, that all officers ſhould hold their places during good behaviour: a government on ſuch a principle was not to be found in the univerſe.

Mr. Ames then went on to point out the inconveniencies of impeachment, and to anſwer Mr. Smith on that ſcore. He ſuggeſted that there would be as frequent a neceſſity to prevent, as to puniſh crimes. The ſituation and advantages of the Preſident would enable him to detect a villainous intention before it was ripe for execution. He might, for example, diſcover in the officers of the treaſury a project of embezzling the public money, ſome deciſive and ſudden remedy would in ſuch a caſe be indiſpenſible.

But it ſeemed to be generally agreed, that removal was a proper remedy. The main queſtion was, by whom? It was ſaid that the conſtitution was againſt the power in the Preſident; if that were the caſe, he acknowledged that all enquiry was at an end. But the committee ought to be clear that the conſtitution was oppoſed. The gentleman from Virginia had made ſo many juſt remarks to prove the conſtitutionality of this power, that it was unneceſſary for him to go over the ground.

Mr. Ames went further into the argument in reply. He took notice of the idea which had been ſtarted of the difficulty of procuring proper characters to fill offices, and the dangerous influence which it had been ſuppoſed he would have over their minds. As to the former, the ambition of human nature furniſhed no ground for the ſuppoſition; and the influence and controul of the Preſident over his aſſiſtants were neceſſary to the eſſence of good government.

He then proceeded to ſhew the dangers which would reſult from lodging the power of removal in the Senate. There could not be in them that entire reſponſibility; it would be divided and loſt among a number.---The Senate being conſtituted for other purpoſes, and having no neceſſary conſtitutional knowledge of the executive detail, could not be proper judges of the expediency of changes in the adminiſtration.

Mr. Livermore argued in favour of the motion for ſtriking out the clauſe.

The committee roſe without a deciſion, and the Houſe adjourned.

Jonathan Mifflin

Has imported in the ſhip Aſia, Capt. Barry, from Canton,

Beſt *Imperial, Hyſon & Souchong* TEAS,

BLACK and faſhionable coloured luteſtrings; black, white and ditto ſattins; dark brown and ſilver grey damaſks, of ſmall figures; black paduaſoys; black and coloured ſewing ſilks; Pullicat ſilk romalls; black, cloth coloured and crimſon twilled China ſilk handkerchiefs; and a few ſets of very elegant TEA CHINA, which are now opened for ſale, in Second below Walnut-ſtreet. ‡ June 19. 1789.

Philadelphia, June 18, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 1ſt day of July next, at ſeven o'Clock in the evening, the following *Annuities, Meſſuages and Lots of Ground*, to wit:

No. 1. A yearly rent charge or ſum of £ 196, iſſuing and payable out of a lot of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet from the river Delaware, and between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on ſaid Fourth-ſtreet about 200 feet, and in depth about 130 feet; bounded on the ſouth by ground of John Martin, on the eaſt and north by ground late of William Brogden, deceaſed, and on the weſt by Fourth-ſtreet aforeſaid; on which there is erected a large three ſtory brick meſſuage and ſtabling, &c. known by the name of the Indian Queen Inn, now in the tenure of James Thompſon.

No. 2. Alſo a yearly rent-charge of £ 24, iſſuing and payable out of a lot of Ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets from Delaware river; containing in front on ſaid Market-ſtreet 24 feet, and in depth about 100 feet; bounded on the weſt and ſouth by a meſſuage and ground of William Brogden, deceaſed, on the eaſt by the next deſcribed lot, and on the north by Market-ſtreet aforeſaid; on which there is erected a large three ſtory brick meſſuage, in the tenure of John Phile.

No. 3. Alſo one other yearly rent charge or ſum of £ 16, iſſuing and payable out of a lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets aforeſaid; containing in front on Market-ſtreet aforeſaid about 16 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet, bounded on the ſouth by ground late of William Brogden, deceaſed, on the weſt by the laſt deſcribed lot, on the eaſt by the next deſcribed lot, and on the north by Market-ſtreet aforeſaid, on which there is erected a three ſtory brick meſſuage, in the tenure of ------ Graffe.

No. 4. Alſo one other ground rent or ſum of £ 16, iſſuing and payable out of a lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet aforeſaid, and between Third and Fourth-ſtreets from Delaware, containing in front about 16 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet, bounded on the weſt by the laſt deſcribed lot, on the ſouth by ground of John Little, on the eaſt by Francis Bailey's meſſuage and lot, and on the north by Market-ſtreet aforeſaid, on which there is erected a three ſtory brick meſſuage, in the tenure of Frederick Shinkle.

No. 5. Alſo another annuity of £ 19, iſſuing and payable out of a two ſtory frame meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Pine and Lombard-ſtreets, (oppoſite to the New-Market) containing in front about 44 feet, and in depth 158 feet, bounded on the weſt by Second-ſtreet aforeſaid, on the ſouth by ground of ------- -------- on the eaſt by ground of Robert Bailey, and on the north by John Smith's ground, in the tenure of ------- --------.

No. 6. Alſo a certain tract or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Moyamenſing, and county of Philadelphia, containing about nine acres, bounded by land of Anthony Morris, Benjamin Loxley and the Moyamenſing road; on ſaid place there is a two ſtory brick manſion houſe, and ſeveral other buildings and improvements, about one mile from the city, and is a delightful ſituation for a gentleman's country ſeat.

No. 7. Alſo a tanyard and lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Delaware Third ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets in the ſaid city, containing in breadth about 30 feet, and in length or depth 150 feet, bounded on the weſt by ground of Samuel Hudſon, on the north by ground of --------- Pemberton, on the ſouth by ground of Benjamin Bryant and others, and on the eaſt by Third-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſubject to a leaſe to John Aſhburner for about ſix years yet to come.

No. 8. Alſo a yearly rent charge or ſum of £ 40, iſſuing and payable out of the aforeſaid tanyard and lot of ground for about ſix years, in the tenure of John Aſhburner.

No. 9. Alſo a two ſtory frame meſſuage and lot or piece of ground; ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet from Delaware river, and between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets aforeſaid; containing in breadth about 20 feet, and in length or depth 50 feet; bounded on the eaſt by ground now or late of Hannah Wharton, on the north by ground of Samuel Hudſon, on the ſouth by ground of Mary Hudſon, and on the weſt by Third-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a leaſe, for about ſix years yet to come, to Paul Conner.

No. 10. Alſo a yearly rent-charge of fifty dollars, iſſuing and payable out of the laſt deſcribed lot of ground, for about 6 years.

No. 11. Alſo a two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Delaware Fourth-ſtreet, between Arch and Market-ſtreets in the ſaid city; containing in breadth about 20 feet, and in length or depth about 140 feet; bounded on the north by ground of Hugh Dehaven, on the weſt by ------- Standley's ground, on the ſouth by ground of J. Williams, and on the eaſt by Fourth-ſtreet aforeſaid.

No. 12. Alſo a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage and kitchen, (with other buildings and improvements) and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate in the Northern-Liberties, on the Frankford road and a lane leading out of ſaid road, called Clampfer's-lane, containing about 7 acres; bounded by ſaid lane, by the Frankford (or great) road leading to New-York, and by land of Doctor Farmer, about 2 miles from the city; for and during the natural life of William Morris.

No. 13. Alſo a two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, fronting on the Frankford road, and adjoining the laſt deſcribed lot on the north-eaſt end; containing about one quarter of an acre; during the natural life of William Morris aforeſaid.

No. 14. Alſo a lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Oak-ſtreet, in the Northern-Liberties aforeſaid; containing in breadth about 35 feet, and in length or depth 150 feet; bounded on the north by ground of Henry Woodrow, on the ſouth by ground of J. Vaux, on the eaſt by Fleet-ſtreet, and on the weſt by Oak-ſtreet aforeſaid, during the natural life of William Morris.

Taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of William Morris and Luke Morris, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

AUGUSTA, (Georgia) June 4.

Copy of a letter from Brigadier General Clark, to his honor the Governor, dated Washington, May 29, 1789, ten o'clock at night.

SIR,

Yesterday evening, four o'clock, I received information from the Creeks, brought by five head-men of the Cherokees, who had attended at the Creek nation to settle a dispute between the two nations. The express came upwards of two hundred miles in three days from the Cherokees, informing that three hundred Creeks sat off from their towns the 22d instant; and that a runner was sent to the Cowetas for another hundred to join them. I was informed that their instructions are, to fall on the frontiers of Georgia, and commence hostilities near the Cherokee Corner the 28th instant. I sent express to alarm the different parts, and in the mean time ordered that a part of the militia should march to their relief. The express returned at four o'clock this afternoon, with accounts that a fort was attacked near that place this morning by thirty Indians, and many more discovered in different places. One man was killed at the fort. The militia first raised will be on the ground this evening. I am collecting a reinforcement, and am in hopes to be there myself to-morrow with five hundred men. These Cherokees farther say, that they understood that 500 Creeks were ordered to the lower parts of Georgia; and that they saw the three hundred first mentioned draw their ammunition and march, with orders from M'Gillivray to break up the new counties at all events by burning houses; and in cases of resistance, to kill and take their property. From these, and other co-operating circumstances, I have every reason to believe they are determined on hostilities. We are entirely out of ammunition, and hope a supply will be forwarded as soon as possible. I shall call on the contractor for supplies, and hope it will meet with approbation. I am, with due respect and esteem, your honor's most obedient and most humble servant,

E. CLARKE.

N. B. The fort attacked is in Wilkes county.

Published by order of the Executive,
J. MERIWETHER, Secretary.

In COUNCIL, Augusta, May 31, 1789.

Ordered unanimously, That it be assured that the most effectual measures shall be immediately taken, in the power of the Executive to make, for the support of the frontiers, and the general defence of the state.

Extract from the Minutes, and published by order of the Executive.
J. MERIWETHER, Secretary.

NEW-HAVEN, June 17.

A series of showers, thunder and lightning, over and about New-Haven, continued from the middle of the afternoon, last Wednesday, till near three o'clock next morning. At 35 minutes after midnight, on Thursday morning the 11th instant, the lightning struck President Stiles's house, but providentially without much hurt to the building or family. Taking the top of the south chimney, and striking off the S. W. corner brick, the stream of electrical fluid divided into two branches; one of which passed down the chimney to a rafter, and through that nearly twenty feet to the plate or eaves, gouging out a line of splinter the whole length from two to three inches diameter, and thence down to the ground, starting several clapboards, and splitting the plank; the other branch passed down two funnels of the chimney to the ground, in the disposion driving a quantity of soot and ashes through the apertures of two fire-places, and ejecting them across the two subjacent rooms; in one of which were two persons, who, with the others in the house, were strongly affected, but through the protection of Heaven none were essentially hurt.

However it may be uncertain in other instances, whether the lightning or electrical fluid, in striking trees and buildings, ascends from the earth into the clouds, or descends from the clouds to the earth, yet in this instance it seems evident that it descended.

1. The brick was instampt a top, or on the upper side, with the percussion of the lightning, and a coloured track, four inches in length, and half an inch wide.

2. An horizontal board, within the chamber fire-place, and just above the mantletree, was blown, or protruded, downwards, and outwards, instead of being driven upwards.

3. At the lower fire-place the soot and ashes were blown or driven outwards and across the room: and besides, one stream of fluid went from the fire-place obliquely to the side of the room, gouged into and struck up a splinter from the floor half an inch diameter, and two feet long, and drove it still farther off to the N. E. corner of the room.---Two of the rooms, and the garret, were filled with a sulphurous vapor, but no other part of the house.

In addition to the foregoing we learn, the lightning struck several trees in the western part of this town, and in North-Haven. At Milford four oxen and a cow were killed under a tree.---At Guilford a house and barn were struck, the former very much shattered, and a person knocked down, but soon recovered.---In the parish of North Branford a barn was set on fire, and consumed, with a quantity of hay.

NEW-YORK, June 19.

His Excellency the President of the United States has been much indisposed for several days past, which has caused great anxiety in the breast of every true friend to America; on Wednesday he was visited by several physicians, and a chain extended across the street, to prevent the passing of carriages before his door; it is however hoped, that this indisposition will not prove other than incidental, and the cause be soon removed.

PHILADELPHIA, *June 24.*

By a gentleman from New-York we learn, and it is with inexpressible pleasure we communicate it, that GENERAL WASHINGTON was considerably recovered from his late indisposition on Friday at eleven o'clock, when our informant left that place.

CLOVER AND PLASTER OF PARIS.

It is said that clover repaired the ravages of the civil wars in England after the death of Charles the first. This it effected, by encreasing live stock, and renewing the lands. There is no manure equal to it. By covering the earth, it defends its fertilising principle from the intense action of the sun, while its roots and stubble, when buried by the plough, form a rich manure, and thereby prepare the ground for producing grain of all kinds. Horses and cattle prefer clover to all other kinds of hay, and thrive upon it with little or no grain. From the cultivation of this species of grass in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, old farms have assumed a new appearance, and many of them produce four times as much as formerly with the same labor.

PLASTER OF PARIS is the seed which has produced this freshness and vigour in the soil. From four to six bushels of it are the usual quantity for an acre of land. Mr. De Lazowski, in his travels through Switzerland, tells us that the lands in Alsace have been renewed by Clover and Plaster of Paris. He observes that the poor lands are most benefitted by it. The more grass that is obtained by the plaster, the more manure must be spread on the ground each year. This can easily be done, since the grass will furnish the manure. Horses and cows may be fed upon clover all Summer, provided it is cut for them every day. In this manner, the same quantity of it will support four times the number of live stock, as it would do, if they were permitted to graze upon it.

On Sunday the 14th inst. departed this life, at New-castle, Mrs. ANN CLAY, in the 66th year of her age. Her many amiable qualities, both in domestic and social life, will long endear her memory to her friends and acquaintance.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* Constitution *of* Pennsylvania.

NUMBER IV.

On the EXPENCES *of the* PRESENT GOVERNMENT.

IT was mentioned in a former paper, that the government of Pennsylvania was very expensive. The whole expence may, at a very moderate computation, be set at FORTY THOUSAND POUNDS per annum. A sum, if I am not very much misinformed, much greater than is expended by any other state. But it is not the expence altogether that is complained of, for every necessary expence will always chearfully be borne; but it is this, that whilst some of the officers are confined to salaries inadequate to the dignity of the state and the duty of the offices, great sums are thrown away, or worse employed, in supporting useless or mischievous institutions. This will lead me to some observations upon a subject that has been touched upon before, viz. the printing the laws for consideration before they are enacted.----

The precise sum that is expended in printing the laws for consideration cannot be fixed at present; but as none but the Assembly themselves, and a few people in and about Philadelphia, ever see them, this money is entirely thrown away; and if they circulated to every part of the state, it would be useless, as, in general, when they are taken up for a third reading, they assume an entire new shape, and were it not for the title, it would be impossible to determine that it was only a new modification of what had been given to the public. Often not a single sentence in the body of the bill remains. Could they, however, be put into the hands of every man in the state, the publication would answer no end; for, as there is no mode pointed out by which the sentiments of the people upon any bill is to be conveyed to the Assembly, and the Assembly can be under no obligation to take notice of the sentiments of an individual upon a matter of that kind, it is evident they are at full liberty to adopt the bill as published, or alter it in any manner they think fit, and no security against improper laws is provided, but a great and unnecessary delay is created; for, by the spirit of the constitution, no law ought to pass until the session after it has been published.---However, an exception in favor of cases of necessity unties the hands of the Legislature, and, as they are the judges of that necessity, we may hope, from what we have seen, we have not much to fear from delay. But the idea of taking the sense of the people at large upon every law is incongruous to the very nature of a government by representation, and absurd: Yet that is certainly what was meant by printing them for public consideration, if any thing was meant but to amuse.

But it may be demanded, will a legislative council remedy this evil? I answer, Yes. The expence would not only be lessened, but the executive part of government would be left active and unembarrassed; all danger of hasty indigested laws would be obviated, and the expence of printing them for consideration saved. The legislative council may consist of twenty-nine persons, and in that the state may be equally represented. They will sit only when the Assembly sit. There is no occasion for them at any other time, and the sessions of that body too will be shortened, by the assistance they will derive from the council. At other times they will follow their respective occupations, not waste the whole year in Philadelphia, devouring the labours of the industrious part of the community.

An excellent RECEIPT *for the* STONE *or* GRAVEL.

FILL a large bottle or any other vessel four parts in five with the wood strawberry, adding as much sugar as will make the infusion palatable; then fill the vessel with brandy, or, for want of this, with good rum, letting it stand close corked for six weeks. When it is fit for use, a glass of it will give immediate ease in the severest fit, and, by continuance, entirely cure the patient. Pour off the first infusion at the end of six weeks, and the same berries will make a second infusion, if suffered to stand two months, squeezing the fruit when taken out.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable *Thomas M'Kean*, Esquire, Doctor of Laws, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the said State, the Honorable *William Augustus Atlee*, Esquire, and the Honorable *Jacob Rush*, Esquire, Justices of the said Courts, have issued their Precept, bearing Date the 24th day of April last, to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, at the State-House, in the City of Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the 16th Day of July next.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroners, Escheators and Constables, within the said City and County, that they be then and there in their own Persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those Things which to their Offices, in that behalf, appertain to be done; also, all they who will prosecute against the Prisoners that are or then shall be in the Gaol of the said City and County, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Philadelphia, the thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and in the thirteenth year of American Independence.

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A VALUABLE lot of land in the city of Burlington, fronting 52 feet 9 inches on the river Delaware, and extending back 400 feet to Pearl-street, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley from the river Delaware to Pearl-street aforesaid; there are on the premises a small frame house, and a well of good water.

Also one other house and lot, in Trenton, situate near the Presbyterian meeting-house, adjoining lands late the property of Samuel Tucker, Esq; deceased. The house consists of two rooms on the first floor, and three above, with a kitchen and a well of good water at the door; there is on the premises a good new stable, which will contain ten horses. Wheat or flour will be taken in part payment. For further particulars enquire of FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, Philadelphia, WILLIAM ROSCO, Trenton, or the subscriber, in Burlington.

BETHANATH HODGKINSON.

Coventry Township, Chester County, June 9. 1789.

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, on the eighth day of June instant, Two MARES, one a grey, upwards of 14 hands high, has been shod all round, with a scar on her back, supposed to be 20 years old. The other a sorrel, about 13 hands high, without shoes, or any appearance of having ever been shod. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. § WILLIAM GALLIHER.

Tenth of Sixth Month, 1789.

CAME to the plantation of Peter Phipps, in Abington township, Montgomery county, a large BAY HORSE, about 15 hands high, about 15 years old, trots and paces, and has one white foot. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. ¶ PETER PHIPPS.

Receiver-General's Office.

Philadelphia, 18th June, 1789.

PURSUANT to instructions received by the subscriber from the Supreme Executive Council---NOTICE is hereby given, that agreeably to an act of the General Assembly of this commonwealth, entituled, "An Act for directing the sale of such of the city lots as remain the property of the state, &c." will be exposed to sale at the Old Coffee-House, in this city, on *Saturday*, the 11th day of July next, ELEVEN CITY LOTS, No. 2265 to No. 2275, inclusive, situate on the south side of Lombard-street, and between Seventh and Eighth-streets from Delaware: Also FOURTEEN OTHER CITY LOTS, No. 2302 to 2315, situate on the south side of Lombard-street, and between Seventh and Eighth-streets from Schuylkill; the said lots having been formerly sold, and the terms of sale not complied with, are now ordered by the Supreme Executive Council to be re-sold-----The sale to begin at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

The purchase money will be receivable in gold or silver, bills of credit of this state of the last emission, militia certificates, or depreciation certificates, funded or unfunded, and all interest due will be allowed till the time of payment. Payment to be made within thirty days after sale, or the premises to revert to the state, and the purchaser to sustain any loss which may arise on a future sale.

A plan of the said lots may be seen at the Coffee House aforesaid. FRANCIS JOHNSTON, *R. G.*

Philadelphia, June 18, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the first day of July next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain two story brick messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the south-east corner of South and Second-streets; containing in breadth east and west 24 feet, and in length or depth 46 feet and 6 inches; bounded northward by said South or Cedar-street, eastward by ground now or late of William Shippen, southward with a house and ground of John Fox, and westward with Second-street aforesaid; subject to the payment of a yearly rent charge of 12l. sterling: This is a good stand for public business. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Joshua Vaughan, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, June 18, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 1st of July, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain two story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Front-street, between Christian and Prime-streets, in the district of Southwark, and county of Philadelphia; containing in front on Front street about 14 feet, and in depth 99 feet; bounded on the east by Front-street, on the north by ground of John Peterson, on the south by William Pennell's estate, and on the west by a 20 feet wide alley, leading to Prime-street.

Also a lot of ground fronting on Prime street, between Front and Second-streets, in Southwark aforesaid, containing in front about 30 feet, and in length or depth 48 feet; bounded on the south by Prime-street, on the east by the aforesaid 20 feet wide alley, on the north by William Pennell's estate, and on the west by the china factory; the whole subject to a ground-rent of

Taken in execution as the property of David M'Cullough, and to be sold by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Eight Dollars Reward.

THE house of the subscriber, in Upper-Salford township, Montgomery county, was broke open on Thursday, the 18th instant, between five and six o'clock in the afternoon, and the following articles were stolen out of it, viz. One superfine lappelled cloth coat of a yellow green colour, with white plated buttons; one deep green cloth coat, plain made, with a mixed redish button; one spotted velvet waistcoat and breeches, of a yellow ground, with metal buttons; one new large bound hat, with a black ribband round the crown; four new flaxen linen shirts; one brown spotted bandanoe silk and one black ditto handkerchiefs; one spotted pocket ditto; one pair white cotton stockings; one new pair draw-leg boots, with high heels; one new pair calf-skin shoes; one new pair large carved silver buckles; one razor; one sheet; four or five rows of pins, and upwards of *Twenty Shillings* in silver money. The goods were supposed to be stolen by a middle sized man, who was seen without a bundle near the subscriber's house the same day, and in the evening again with a large bundle on his back, wore a green waistcoat, and white trowsers, but now perhaps may change his cloaths. He was seen again on Friday evening, near the Trap, towards Schuylkill. Whoever takes up the said thief, and secures him in any gaol, so that he is brought to justice, and the goods, had again, shall receive the above reward, or Four Dollars for the goods, and reasonable charges, and so in proportion.

June 20, 1789. † JACOB SNYDER.

Manor township, June 13, 1789.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, in Manor township, four miles from Lancaster, the eleventh of June instant, at night, out of the field, a sorrel horse, with a white ball on his forehead, his left hind foot is white, he has a white spot on the near side of his belly, five years old, between fifteen and sixteen hands high. Whoever takes up the said horse, so that the owner may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN HIRSHY.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1789.

RAN away, on the 14th inst. from the subscriber, an apprentice lad, named *Caleb Kimble*, about 19 years of age, by trade a biscuit-baker; had on when he went away, a new jean coattee, corduroy jacket and breeches, almost new. Whoever secures said apprentice in any gaol, so as his master may get him again, shall have *Four Dollars* reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, living in Water-street, near Race-street.

N. B. All persons are hereby forwarned from harbouring said apprentice, as they will answer for his and their conduct.

Imported, and to be Sold, wholesale and retail, by

JACOB PARKE,

On the north-side of Market, between Front and Second-streets, Philadelphia, a general assortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glass, Paints, &c.

AMONGST WHICH ARE

SMITH's anvils, vizes and files, sawmill, cross cut, hand and other saws, carpenters planes, chissels, plane irons and other tools, sadlers, shoemakers, and coopers tools, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, sprigs, tacks and screws of all kinds, turkey oil-stones, frying-pans, shovel and tongs, warming pans, coffee-mills, candlesticks, table knives and forks, Barlow penknives, drawer-furniture and other brass work, waggon boxes, Crowley and American steel, sheet brass, bridle bits, stirrup irons, girth, sirsingle and straining webs, staples and plates, curry combs, scale beams, spades, Spanish brown, yellow ochre, Venetian red, Prussian blue, vermillion, pummice stone, emory, &c. With most other kinds of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glass, Paints, &c.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Catharine Diemer's infallible UNCTION or OINTMENT for the SCALD HEAD is to be sold by the subscriber, living in *Campington*, between the sign of the Lion and Liberty Cock, in Second-street, *Philadelphia*.

SAID universal Ointment heals and eradicates the abovesaid Scald Head entirely, without any pain, which several hundred formerly afflicted persons, residing in the neighbouring states, can testify, some of whom had been in a very distressing situation with that malady for 40 years past, and by this valuable Ointment perefectly cured of this long and loathsome leprosy: also a number of poor children, two years old, who have suffered the most excruciating pains and anguish, occasioned by ignorant Empirics and unskillful Quacks in this dangerous malady, have, by their parents using this unction, been happily cured: Likewise have been entirely restored, many of our continental troops, whose inveterate Leprosy was deemed dangerous and incurable, which occasioned their discharges from our army, previous to their application of this sovereign remedy.

This salutary Unction or Ointment, formerly prepared by Catharine Diemer, is only prepared and vended by the subscriber, at the above specified place, and no where else, with proper directions respecting its happy use, and is offered to the afflicted part of the public, by SOPHIA KRESSEL, daughter of the late John Bellin, deceased, and wife to Andrew Kressel.

N. B. Children and grown persons, afflicted with Scald Heads, are received at said place, and an infallible cure of that Leprosy is warranted by her.

At said place may had, UNIVERSAL PILLS for the *Gravel* and its malignant stages, as well as a safe strengthening restorative for the weakness and pains in the back; said Pills administering immediate relief to the afflicted.

Cadwalader & David Evans,

At their STORE, the south side of Market-street, the second door below Fifth-street, have for sale, on the most reasonable terms, by WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

LISBON, Teneriffe, and Fayal Wines,
Jamaica Spirit, West India, New England and country rum,
Brandy and Gin,
Aniseed, Cordial,
Molasses, Lamp Oil,
Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea Teas,
Coffee, Chocolate,
Loaf, Lump, and Muscovado Sugars,
Rice, Raisins, Shelled Barley,
Pepper, Alspice, Ginger,
Cinnamon, Cloves,
Nutmegs, Mustard,
Indigo, Starch,
Soap, Candles,
Snuff, Tobacco,
Powder, Shot,
Bar Lead, Cotton, &c.

ALSO *Oats, Indian Corn and Shorts, by the Bushel.*

Philadelphia, June 15th, 1789. †5w

Newtown, June 11, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to Sale by public vendue, at the house of Timothy Smith, near the premises, on the 27th of this instant, at two o'clock P. M. a certain messuage or tenement, and two lots or pieces of land, lying contiguous to and adjoining each other, situate in Middletown township, Bucks county; bounded by lands of John Watson, Thomas Walton, Henry Tomlinson and others, and by the Newtown road; containing in the whole 15 acres and a quarter, with the appurtenances. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James De Normandie, by JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Benjamin Penrose, of Maiden-creek township, Berks county, late deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and all those having any demands against said estate are requested to bring them in, properly attested, within three months from the date hereof, to

ROBERT PENROSE, Executor.

April 16, 1789. ‡

STRAYED or stolen, on the 23d ult. from the subscriber, living in Tredyffrin township, Chester county, near the sign of General Paoli, on Lancaster road, two milch COWS, the one black, with a white streak along her back, and remarkably hollow backed; had a bell on when she went away, and supposed to be about eight years old. The other red, with a spotted face, supposed to be about four years old. Whoever takes up the above described cows, so that the owner may get them again, shall have a reward of *Six Dollars*, or *Three Dollars* for either of them, and reasonable charges, paid by ALEXANDER BURNS.

June 12, 1789. §

A few hogsheads of excellent

MOLASSES

FOR SALE BY

John & Joseph Clark,

At their Store in *Water-street*, thirteen doors above *Market-street*,

ALSO,

JAMAICA Spirits in hogsheads,
West-India and country Rum in ditto,
Sugars in hogsheads and barrels,
Coffee in bags and barrels,
Alspice and Pepper in bales,
Chocolate in boxes,
Rice in tierces,
Raisins in kegs,
Bohea Tea in chests,
Souchong ditto in quarter ditto,
Sweet Oil in boxes,
Nails in casks, Shot,
Powder in ditto, of an excellent quality,
Indigo, Snuff in bottles and bladders, ditto,
Copperas, Gin in cases and pipes, &c.

To be SOLD or LET,

A Valuable FARM, of 150 acres, 20 thereof best watered meadow, and 20 more to be made, an old over shot grist-mill and oil mill, with other large buildings, orchards, &c. situate in Bethel township, Tulpehocken settlement, about 25 miles west of the town of Reading; also a new grist and saw mill, with 300 or 600 acres of good land, buildings, &c. in Liken's valley, on Wiconesky creek, about 40 miles west of Reading, all in Berks county. And several tracts of excellent land, with mill seats and meadowing, in Berks and Northumberland counties as above; or, to accommodate farmers and others having many sons to settle, will exchange them for lesser tracts of old land, in Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery or Chester counties.

Also to be sold by the subscriber, the best kind of

BOULTING CLOTHS,

Warranted good and suitable for every branch of the boulting business; as he has had 40 years experience in millering, importing and selling boulting cloths, on reasonable terms, in Vine-street, Philadelphia. c 3 M

March 10, 1789. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

Advertisment.

A MEETING of the GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, will be held in this City on *the fourth Tuesday in July next*; of which all Persons concerned are requested to take Notice.

By Order of the Committee of the said Church,
FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Sec'ry
of the General Convention.

Philadelphia, May 29, 1789.

Donegal, May 23, 1789.

WHEREAS I, Abraham Gish, of Donegal township, Lancaster county, some years ago purchased a tract of land, situate in said township, of John Mease, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, and upon paying unto him a considerable sum of the purchase money in hand, gave him *nine bonds* for the residue, that is to say, one bond for £ 300, and eight bonds for £ 200 each bond. And whereas I have paid off and discharged unto the said John Mease, the said £ 300 bond, and also one of the said £ 200 bonds, so that there are now seven bonds remaining, of which two of them are become due. And as I am informed that the said John Mease hath assigned those bonds to some person or persons unknown to me, and being very desirous to discharge them, I therefore request the person or persons to whom the said bonds now due are assigned to bring them to me, or at least acquaint me where they live, that payment may be made, for I do not intend to pay any interest thereon from the date hereof. † ABRAHAM GIST.

CAME to the place of the subscriber, in Marple township, Chester county, the 25th of May, a young sorrel MARE, with a large blaze in her face, four white feet, neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away. DAVID EVANS.

June 5, 1789. §

Chester county, June 4, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 27th day of June inst. at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Messuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in the township of East Whiteland, containing 196 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of John Jacobs, Esther Bowen and others; the impovements are good, and the land supposed to be equal to any in the county of Chester: Seized, taken in execution as the estate of John Smith, and to be sold, by

* EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Blockley township, Philadelphia county, June 5, 1789.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ON the night of the first instant, three armed men with their faces blacked, secured the family in a room, demanded the keys, took 85 or 90l. and plundered the house of the following articles, viz. One light coloured coating surtout, with basket buttons, the sleeves lined with whitened home made linen, cape not lined; 6½ or 6¾ yards of lead coloured camblet, several pair of stockings, cotton, thread and yarn; two roram hats, about half worn. They also broke open a house adjoining, but were surprised by a number of men who had information. In searching for them, found two of the horses belonging to the subscriber, with saddles supposed to be stolen, a claret coloured coat and jacket, with white metal buttons. Whoever secures said robbers in any gaol in this state, shall have the above reward, provided the cash is procured, paid by the subscriber,

‡ DAVID JONES.

N. B. The men were middle sized, about 30 years of age.

Three Pounds Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 26th of last month, out of a pasture occupied by Mrs. Marshall, at Glouceſter point, within three miles of the city of Philadelphia, a bright bay HORSE, about six or seven years old, slender built, near 14½ hands high, his hind feet white, one up to the pastern joint, the other higher, thick mane and switch tail, both black, a few white hairs in his forehead, nether brand nor earmark, had no shoes when taken away. At the same time was taken out of the same pasture, a sorrel MARE, low in flesh, about 14 hands high, she has a large white blaze in her face, a short tail, and a sore back. It is supposed that the above described creatures were taken away by a short well set man, who appeared to be about 35 or 40 years old, full faced, open countenance and short dark brown hair, had on a coattee of dark brown woolen colth, corduroy jacket and breeches; he speaks a little on the German dialect, and also speaks French; he said he lived above Germantown, had a large drove of cattle coming in from Virginia. Whoever secures both or either of the above creatures, and gives information so that they may be had again, either to the subscriber or printers, shall receive for each so received, the sum of *Four Dollars*, and reasonable charges paid, and *Six Dollars* for the thief, paid by the subscriber, living in Southwark, adjoining the city of Philadelphia.

June 8, 1789. GEORGE DUFFIELD.

Four Pounds Reward.

RAN away, on the 1st of June inst. two negro men, the one about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 24 years of age, can speak the German language, being bred amongst the Dutch, speaks broken English, chews tobacco, which makes his teeth blackish, and called himself *Peter Dawson*; had on, when he went away, a felt hat, old light coloured great coat, a brown fustain straight coat, tow shirt and trowsers dyed brown, linsey jacket with broad deep blue stripes, and old shoes; was born in West-Jersey, on the Delaware, and it is likely will try for that place. The other a well made fellow, named *Daniel*, a shoemaker by trade, speaks good English, his cloathing not known. Whoever takes up and secures the above Negroes, so as the owner may have them again, shall have the above reward, or Two POUNDS for each, and reasonable charges, paid by the subscriber, living near Haverdegrass, Harford County, State of Maryland.

‡ WILLIAM LUCKIE.

Hartford county, Maryland, Fifth Mo. May, 11, 1789.

To be Sold by public Vendue,

On the premises, on the first day of the Seventh Month, July, next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

THAT valuable and well known seat for business formerly occupied by William Cox, deceased, on which are a merchant mill with two pair of stones, one of them French burrs, a malt-house and brew-house, the latter lately rebuilt, a convenient stone dwelling-house, barn, stables, store and spring-house, &c. near 30 acres of meadow ground, 14 whereof are cleared and under grass, 70 acres of plough-land cleared and under good fence, the residue woodland, tolerably well timbered, the whole being about 160 acres. Those who are desirous of viewing the said place will please to apply to *William Cox*, living on the premises, where attendance will be given on the day of sale, and the terms made known, by

MARY COXE, Executrix.
JOHN COXE,)
WILLIAM COXE,) Executors.

A FARM *wanted on rent.*

ANY person having a farm to rent in any of the old counties of this state, may hear of a tenant for several years, by applying to the printers hereof. There must be a dwelling-house with four or five rooms, and a kitchen---also a barn, and two or three hundred acres of land.

May 12, 1789. T f.

The PARTNERSHIP of

Hamilton, Son, & Co.

Having expired on the first of January last,

ALL those who are indebted to them are requested to pay the same to the subscribers only; and those who have demands on them are desired to call for payment.

HAMILTON & SON.

Philadelphia, May 26, 1789.

N. B. SNUFF and TOBACCO manufactured and sold by them as usual. 4w.

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II. It will be published in weekly numbers, at One Quarter of a Dollar each, and the publication will be continued with all possible regularity. No books will be delivered, on any consideration, unless the money be paid at the same time.

III. Each number will contain forty pages of letter press, closely printed; and from a view of the materials as now arranged, it is supposed the whole may extend to 300 numbers, or 15 volumes in quarto; but whether, or how far, these limits may be eventually exceeded, must depend upon the number and value of the literary productions and scientific discoveries that shall occur, or the hints and communications that may be received, during the progress of the publication.

IV. Those who do not choose to take the work in numbers, may have it in *volumes* or in *half-volumes*, as published; it being proposed to deliver the volumes in parts, at Twenty Shillings (Pennsylvania currency) each, in boards, or £1 17 6 for the *volume* complete. Of those who take the work in volumes or half-volumes, no money will be required until the first volume is finished, when the payments of the first and second volumes are to be made; and the payment of each succeeding volume to be made on the delivery of the volume preceding it.

V. In the course of publication will be delivered nearly 400 Copperplates, elegantly engraved; which by far exceed in number those given in any other Scientific Dictionary.

VI. At the close of the publication will be delivered, an elegant Frontispiece, the Dedication, Preface, and proper Title Pages for the different volumes.

T. DOBSON begs leave to solicit the patronage and encouragement of all the lovers of science and literature in the United States of America, towards an American edition of a work every way worthy of their notice, and flatters himself he shall be able to execute it in such a way as to give universal satisfaction.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN BIGLER, late of the city of Philadelphia, *Victualler*, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, duly proved, in order to be settled, by

DAVID EVERHART and)
GEORGE BIGLER,) Administrators.

TAKEN up at the subscriber's stables, the 24th of May last, a small bright bay HORSE, about 7 years old, near 14 hands high, with a star, large snip and two white hind feet, some saddle marks. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, from

Whitemarsh, June 2, 1789. § GEORGE EGERT.

CAME to the shed of Hugh Fleming, inn-keeper, in Lower-Merion township, Montgomery county, a blak MARE, about seven years old, shod before, with some white hairs in her forehead, and a saddle-mark on the near side of her back. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. † *May* 31. 1789

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Colonel Robert Robinson, late of Bedminster township, Bucks county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, or their accounts will be put in the hands of an attorney; and all those who have any just demands against the estate are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, to

† THOMAS WRIGHT,)
May 19. ALEXANDER HUGHES,) Administrators.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.